

JULY 2 1907

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL
COLLEGE.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4156.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HENRY GREEN, *London Gazette* Advertiser—ment and General Advertising Agency Office, REMOVED from 117, Chancery Lane, W.C., to 3A, CHANCERY LANE, E.C. (nearly opposite).

Societies.

POLYGLOT CLUB, LONDON. (Russian Section.) The CONCLUDING MEETING of the Session will be held at 1, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 8.30 p.m., when a Paper, in RUSSIAN, entitled 'Russia, the Growing Need of a Better Understanding,' will be read by Mr. ALEXANDER KISLOCH. M. G. DE VESCHITSKY in the Chair. G. BRYAN ATKINSON, Sectional Sec. 28, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. G. BRYAN ATKINSON, Sectional Sec. 28, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. G. BRYAN ATKINSON, Sectional Sec. 28, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD
SOCIETY.

President—

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE, G.C.V.O.

The Society is about to commence the publication of a Translation of the 'Feet of Fines' relating to Devon and Cornwall; Hooker's History of Exeter, written in the Sixteenth Century, and until now preserved in the Archives of the Exeter City Council; the Subsidy Rolls, Parishes Register, &c., of Constantine; and other Records relating to the County.

The COUNCIL is prepared to ELECT A LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS. Subscription One Guinea per annum.—Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, H. TAPLEY-SOFER, Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.

Exhibitions.

EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION of selected Landscapes and Portraits by the Early Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

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Further particulars will be forwarded by applying to the Publisher, THE REMBRANDT GALLERY, 5, Vigo Street, London, W.

Educational.

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The GOVERNORS of the above INSTITUTE invite applications for the following appointments for NEXT SESSION, beginning in SEPTEMBER:—

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W. M. MACBETH, Clerk to the Governors.

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(University of London).

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

The COUNCIL offer a RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP in CHEMISTRY, of the value of 30/- for the Session 1907-8 only.—Applications from Women only, should be sent, by JULY 1, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom further information may be obtained.

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Each Scholarship is of the value of 100/-, and the successful Candidates will be admitted to the full Medical Curriculum in the University and the Infirmary.

Applications should be sent on or before JULY 1, to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Situations Vacant.

HARRIS INSTITUTE, PRESTON.

LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER 1. Duties: to give Instruction in Theoretical and Practical Agricultural Chemistry, to undertake Agricultural Analytical Work, and to assist in the General Work of the Chemistry Department. Salary 100/-.

Application to be sent to the undersigned on or before JULY 1, from whom Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained.

T. R. JOLLY, Secretary and Registrar.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING
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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
LECTURES ON HYGIENE.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE propose to appoint for the year 1907-8 an ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR ON HYGIENE, chiefly in connexion with Training Classes for Teachers. The rate of pay is 120/- per annum.

Particulars of duties and terms of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications must be received at the County Hall, Wakefield, not later than 9 A.M. on THURSDAY, July 4, 1907.

F. N. COOK.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The EDUCATION AUTHORITY for the BOROUGH require the services of a PRINCIPAL for the TECHNICAL SCHOOL. The Gentleman appointed will be required to undertake, under the direction of the Director of Education, the Organization, Equipment, and Management of all Instruction given in the Technical School, to take part in the instruction there given, and to advise, when required, on the Preparatory Technical Work undertaken in the Evening Continuation Schools. Salary 350/- per annum.

Inquiries for further information, if required, may be addressed to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1907.

Applications, furnishing particulars of professional and technical training, experience in teaching and organization, together with copies of three recent Testimonials, references, &c., should be forwarded, on or before MONDAY, July 1, 1907, to the undersigned, and be endorsed "Principal of Technical School."

By Order of the Committee.

C. PRESTON,
Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Education Authority.
Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, June 10, 1907.

W. M. MACBETH, Clerk to the Governors.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

AMENDED NOTICE.

SEDBERGH SCHOOL, YORKSHIRE.

The HEAD MASTERSHIP of this SCHOOL will SHORTLY BECOME VACANT owing to the resignation of the present Head Master, Mr. Lowry, on his appointment to the Head Mastership of Tonbridge Grammar School.

The Income of the Head Master arises from a fixed Stipend of 200/- a year, plus a House, Money and Wages. The school has 223 Scholars in the School. The Head Master has also an excellent Boarding House, free of Rent and Rates, accommodating Forty Boarders and erected at a cost of 11,500/- The Boarding House fee, next from Tuition, is 5/- The School includes Five Boarding Houses with a beautiful Chapel and Large Hall recently built from donations.

The Head Master must be a University Graduate.

Preference will be given to Candidates whose age does not exceed

18 years. Further information and copies of the Scheme may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Mr. W. ROBINSON, Solicitor, Seaberg, S.O., to whom Candidates shall forward their applications, together with information as to age, qualifications, &c., and twenty printed copies of References or of Testimonials, before the 30th JUNE next.

The Governors will meet for Election on SATURDAY, JULY 13, on which day Selected Candidates will be invited to attend at Seaberg.

The Head Master will be expected to enter upon his duties on SEPTEMBER 1, 1907.

Seaberg, June 1, 1907.

WANTED, a PRINCIPAL for the BAREILLY COLLEGE.

Salary Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800. Should be a Graduate of a British University, with Honours in Arts.—Applications with copies of Testimonials, should be sent in to THE PRESIDENT, College Committee, Bareilly, India, by AUGUST 1, 1907.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

PRINCIPAL OF THE DAY TRAINING COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

(Salary 500/-)

The Board invite applications for the PRINCIPALSHIP, vacant by the resignation of Prof. W. H. Woodward.—Applications, with references and Testimonials (if desired) should be sent, not later than JUNE 25, to Prof. CAREY, The University, Liverpool, from whom further information as to duties and tenure of the post may be obtained.

THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, CREWE.

The post of LADY PRINCIPAL in the above School will become VACANT at the END OF THE PRESENT TERM.

Candidates for the appointment should be Graduates of a British University who have had experience in a good College or Secondary School. Preference will be given to such as are highly qualified in English, in Reading, History, and Geography, and in Conversational French. Commencing Salary 180/-, non-resident.

An ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate) to teach Chemistry and Mathematics is also required. Commencing Salary 150/-, non-resident.

Applications, together with copies of three recent Testimonials, and particulars of special qualifications for the post, should reach the HEAD MASTER not later than JUNE 25.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WANTED, a HEAD MISTRESS for RUTHERFORD COLLEGE SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

For full particulars apply at once to THE SECRETARY, Education Office, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. June 13, 1907.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

RAMSGATE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

RAMSGATE COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the above-named School. Subjects: Good Geography and History. Ability to Organize Games will be a recommendation. Initial Salary 100/- to 110/- per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising, in accordance with the Committee's Scale, to a annual increment of 10/- or 15/- per annum, according to the scale, to a maximum of 140/- or 150/-—Applications should be sent in as soon as possible to Miss A. MERRYGATE, B.A., County School for Girls, Cavendish House, Ramsgate. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

GRAVESEND COUNTY SCHOOL.

WANTED in SEPTEMBER NEXT an ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the above-named School, with special qualifications in English and Class Singing. Good discipline essential. Initial Salary 100/- to 110/- per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising, in accordance with the Committee's Scale, to a annual increment of 10/- or 15/- per annum, according to the scale, to a maximum of 140/- or 150/-—Applications should be sent in as soon as possible to Mr. H. WIGLEY, County School, Darnley Road, Gravesend. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 24, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late JAMES BARCLAY MURDOCH, Esq., of Chancery Lane, Clerkenwell, comprising Works illustrated by Geo. Cruikshank, Thackeray's Essay on the Genius of Cruikshank, extra-illustrated with upwards of 400 Additional Etchings, &c.—Reid's Catalogue of the Works of Cruikshank—Works by Dickens, Thackeray, &c., the PROPERTY of J. E. L. LAM, Esq., including a Copy of the Poor Boy of London and its Varieties described, with Marginal Notes, &c., in his Handwriting, and other interesting Works relating to him—Early Printed Books, &c.—SELECTION from the LIBRARY of HERBERT GOODALL, Esq., including Ackermann's Microcosm—Oxford and Cambridge Universities, &c., and OTHER PROPERTIES, including a Collection of Books on Portraiture, Portraits, &c.

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's S.W.

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On TUESDAY, June 25 (at 1 o'clock)—MODERN ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS.

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LITERATURE

The Creed of a Layman. By Frederic Harrison. (Macmillan & Co.)

This book is a real human document, which will some day be of considerable historical interest; for it expresses, in the nervous and dignified English of which its author is a recognized master, the inner life of a movement which was characteristic of a certain phase of cultivated thought in the nineteenth century. That movement is not, in our opinion, likely to have any great direct importance. We see no reason to believe that "the religion of humanity" will ever embrace a very wide circle of worshippers, or will afford more than a temporary refuge for those persons of agnostic opinions and Christian ethical ideals for whom it mainly caters. On the contrary, all the evidence seems to show that those who surrender Theism to the assaults of what they believe to be reason will drift further and further away from the altruistic ideals and religious emotion which are the *raison d'être* of Positivism as preached by Comte, and practised by many of his disciples. It is not Christianity, but Nietzsche, that is the true answer to Mr. Harrison's creed. So far as we can see, the claim of the strange Teutonic anti-Christian to set forth the logical outcome of evolution, when made into a world-philosophy, is increasingly felt to be unanswerable by all those who reject the "supernaturalism" of Mr. Harrison's scorn. And Nietzsche's ethics are, it need hardly be stated, as wide apart as the poles from those of Comte and his disciples; indeed, Nietzsche's system is more opposed to Comtism than it is to Christianity, for the latter faith does emphasize individuality in a way which modern altruism does not.

However this may be, we have in

these partly reprinted essays an eloquent presentment of the case for a new religion, as seen by a man eminently sincere, to whom the Christian faith in any form appears a "baseless fabric." But it is not so much what he denies as what he affirms that makes these essays, and especially the later ones, such instructive reading. So far as destruction goes, Mr. Frederic Harrison is content with "the *Zeitgeist*." Supernaturalism faded out of his mind, and, in his opinion, is an organism which cannot thrive in the cultivated world of to-day. He nowhere argues against the Christian creed, and expresses, indeed, nothing but contempt for mere scepticism and ignorant criticism. But, like his adversary Matthew Arnold, he assumes that "miracles do not happen," and clearly believes that there is no need to disprove a faith which educated men have ceased to take seriously, except when they juggle themselves into accepting it in gross while denying it in detail. Like many men of his views, he has little but scorn for all modern interpretations of the faith which strive to reconcile it with scientific inquiry, and he shows a certain prejudice against such mild forms of heterodoxy as those with which the names of Temple and Gore have at times been associated. We make no comment on this attitude; but simply state the fact that the author writes for those who do not accept the faith, not to demonstrate its absurdity to those who do. We think his assumption that no cultivated man can be a Christian unwarrantable; but there is certainly much in the atmosphere of the modern world to make it plausible. Where, however, the author is on strongest ground is in his argument against the purely intellectualist view of human life. The main interest of the book, as, indeed, of the system it expounds, lies for us in three points.

First, it is the uprising of the emotional and practical spirit against the aridity of purely academic philosophies. With chaste and moving eloquence Mr. Harrison repeatedly demolishes the claims of mere culture apart from the common life, and the imperious demand of "the abstractions of the understanding" to create for themselves a world of their own, divorced from the moral ideals and the living interests of the common man. He is in this sense eminently democratic, and sees the futility of the exclusive academic spirit of aristocratic intellectualism with no less clearness than does Dr. Bussell in a book we recently reviewed. The most telling passages in the whole volume are those which deal with this topic, which constantly recurs.

Secondly, the book is evidence of the purely temporary and episodic character of Protestant individualism. To Mr. Frederic Harrison the notion of religion set forth by such a book as 'Das Wesen des Christenthums' (we take this as the readiest to hand) is essentially narrow and futile, and has, indeed, only been obtained because certain outward conditions of culture and social circumstance have

made it possible for a class of people to exist who can abstract from the religious consciousness most of that which makes it valuable to the common man. And it is the common man, not the intellectual aristocrat, of whom Mr. Harrison is thinking—at least as a general rule. There are exceptions, as when he claims that the religion of humanity addresses itself only to the mature and adult intelligence. Indeed, in our opinion, the words of its Founder on the nature of the kingdom of heaven form one of the best apologies for Christianity, and the Church will hold the field unless and until some substitute can be found equally comprehensible to childhood, and equally consolatory to old age and infirmity.

Lastly, the book is interesting as showing with pathos and truth the religious spirit, in spite of all negations, reasserting itself, and demanding imperiously that its thirst shall not go unquenched. To most readers, we suspect, the final essays or sermons—for the title is a misnomer, and Mr. Harrison is the hierophant of a new faith, in spite of all he can urge to the contrary—these sermons, then, to most people will be at once pathetic and helpful. They are pathetic, for in their attempt to resuscitate all the elements of worship without any of its material, and to parody the sacramental system of the Catholic Church, they appear indeed to be giving stones for bread, and striving to satisfy the eternal famine of the spirit with the most meagre of diets. But this is not all. The discourses give us nothing to rest in, and inspire at first little but despairing wonder at the men and women who (clearly) feel so great a need of the offices of religion, yet are true enough to themselves to try to be content with such a Barmecide feast of emotion. They do, however, show one fact even by the very sterility of the material, and by what will seem to many the ineptitude of the ceremonies. That one fact is this: "Man is a religious animal," just as he is a political one; and no system of life, no scientific doctrine, no faith in ordered progress or inevitable development, no irresistible agnosticism—for to some it is irresistible—can in the long run win the suffrages of men, or hold their allegiance, if it denies that fact, and runs counter, not to the impulse or emotions merely, but to the true instinct of the human soul. Religion is, in fact, of the nature of things—as Creighton said, it is "not a luxury but a necessity." Those who have striven, in a fit of intellectual asceticism, to throw it overboard as the Jonah on the ship of progress will in the long run find their Jonah very much alive, and more potent (for good and evil alike) than ever before. That seems to us the lesson of this book, and for that reason it has an interest far beyond its immediate subject. Mr. Harrison begins with a somewhat narrow egotism, and his first pages are irritating, meagre, and disappointing; but the latter half of the book becomes universal in its interest, and cogent in its claims, so that these essays well repay the reflective reading which they require.

The Victoria History of the County of Suffolk.
Edited by W. Page, F.S.A. Vol. II.
(Constable & Co.)

As the Victoria County History scheme progresses, it becomes more and more apparent that it is an undertaking of national importance which well merits the support of every good public and private library. We do not mean to say that the actual planning of the project is the best possible, or that the scheme is free in parts from lapses and mistakes; but in each volume the material is carefully digested, and yields a large amount of novel information. Moreover, the special treatises give evidence of the great pains taken to reach trustworthy results, and there is no attempt at mere picturesque writing or brilliant generalization.

The ecclesiastical history of the county, together with the separate story of each old religious house, takes up about half of this substantial volume. This may at first sight seem too large an amount of space to assign to such a subject, but it is not so in reality. The authority and general rule of the Church were peculiarly predominant in Suffolk. Eight and a half of the twenty hundreds of the county were in the liberty of St. Edmund, and immediately subject to the jurisdiction of the great abbey; whilst five and a half of the remaining hundreds were in the liberty of St. Etheldreda, and therefore subject to the monks of Ely. In addition to the general control of so many of the Hundred Courts by the two abbeys, the number of actual manors or townships held by the Church throughout the county was remarkably large. When a return was made by order of the Parliament at Lincoln, in 1316, in connexion with the raising of military levies, of all the rural townships throughout the kingdom, giving in each case the name of the lord, it was found that upwards of 100 were in the hands of the Church.

Nor was there any other part of England where church fabrics existed in such large numbers as in Suffolk. It has generally been stated that there were 364 churches within the county's limits at the time of the compilation of the Domesday Survey; but Dr. Cox proves that this enumeration is defective, and that the full number was upwards of 400, supplying a place of worship for about every fifty of the population:—

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Apart from the supreme case of the abbey of St. Edmund of early foundation, the county was exceptionally well supplied with religious houses. The Black monks had a variety of small priories up and down Suffolk, which were one and all originally cells of some larger external

establishment. The priory of Eye, with its cell of Dunwich, was originally an alien cell of the abbey of Bernay; it did not become naturalized till 1385. Felixstowe was a cell of Rochester, Edwardstone of Abingdon, Hoxne of Norwich, Sudbury of Westminster, Snape of Colchester, and Rumburgh of St. Mary's, York. The Benedictine nuns had two houses, namely, those of Redlingfield and Bungay. The Cluniac monks had the two priories of Mendham and Wangford; and the Cistercians the small abbey of Sibton. The Austin canons had thirteen priories, the Austin nuns two houses, and the Premonstratensian or White canons an abbey; whilst the mendicant friars had ten centres for their work. In addition to all this there were an abundance of hospital foundations, as well as several collegiate churches.

Into the story of all of these Dr. Cox enters with a laudable zeal for research, with the result that he puts on record a great amount of new material. Notwithstanding all that has hitherto been printed as to Bury St. Edmunds, there is much succinctly expressed as to the life and administration of the abbey which has not hitherto been known. References to MS. or printed authorities substantiate every statement. The footnotes to the account of St. Edmund's Abbey number about 120, whilst there are four columns giving abstracts of the contents of chartularies and registers at the British Museum, the Cambridge University Library, and other places.

These details of monastic life bring out the general purity of the lives of the numerous religious men and women of the county. As to St. Edmunds, Dr. Cox agrees with Mr. Arnold, the writer of the three volumes of 'Memorials' in the Rolls Series, in concluding that, whatever may have been the failings of these monks in the more remote past, "they appear to have been well discharging their religious and social duties at the very time of their forcible dispersion."

There are several other substantial contributions to Suffolk history in this volume. Miss M. C. Brown supplies a good summary of political history, which here had its full share of turbulence; Mr. Oppenheim a particularly interesting treatise on the maritime history; and Mr. George Unwin a series of thorough essays on the special industries of the county, past and present, from the woollen clothes of the old draperies, and Lowestoft china, down to xylonite, and gun-cotton. Mr. Leach and Miss E. P. S. Hutton deal exhaustively with the important question of schools; Mr. Biddell has an essay on agriculture; and Dr. Cox winds up the volume with a contribution on forestry.

This, however, is not a complete statement of the matter here, for grave and gay are here intermingled. Mr. E. D. Cuming edits, after a satisfactory fashion, a series of short but entertaining essays on 'Sports Ancient and Modern.' Particulars as to hunting with foxhounds, staghounds, and harriers, as well as cours-

ing, are duly set forth. As to shooting, all sportsmen know that no counties in the kingdom can compare with Norfolk and Suffolk for pheasant and partridge shooting; on this subject Mr. Nicholas Everitt writes with much skill and knowledge. The economic value of Suffolk shooting seems to be beyond gainsaying. Years ago the waste lands of North-West Suffolk were almost valueless; they were only used as sheepwalks, and the labour employed on them did not amount to 2s. 6d. an acre per annum. At the present time almost all of these barren, flint-bestrewn "Brecks" are cultivated to some extent for the improvement of game, and wages amount to 1l. and upwards an acre. The number of rabbits is in some parts stupendous; they thrive on the great stretches of "blowing sand." On Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh's Elveden estate 77,365 were killed in a single year. Mr. Everitt also writes well on wildfowling. Most of the old decoys, through drainage and better cultivation, are now extinct, but there are nine in full working order.

Under Suffolk sports, angling, racing, golf, and general athletics are also included; but the most characteristic feature of this section is the short account given of camp ball, which is happily now extinct. Camp ball or camping was a game of the roughest possible description, which is known to have been popular in East Anglia as far back as 1472. It was a primitive kind of football, the numbers on each side being apparently unlimited, and the object being to drive the ball somehow or other between the goalposts. In its worst form it degenerated almost into a free fight. A match between Suffolk and Norfolk, played in the eighteenth century on Diss Common, with 300 men on each side, was won by Suffolk after a contest of fourteen hours; the ground was converted into a battle-field, and there were nine actual deaths!

Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin.
Edited by Rollo Ogden. With Portraits.
2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

ALL friends and intelligent admirers of the brilliant Irishman who through nearly the whole of his working life was the greatest and worthiest journalist in the United States, having few equals, and perhaps no superior, on this side of the Atlantic, must regret the shortcomings of the memoir before us. Mr. Ogden seems to have had small personal acquaintance with his hero, and to have been scantily supplied with the sort of information necessary to the drawing of a successful portrait. As a consequence, more than half the first and longer volume consists of extracts—for the most part ill chosen—from Godkin's 'prentice work as an author barely out of his teens, and as a newspaper correspondent before he was five-and-twenty. It is only in the second volume, chiefly made up of quotations from letters to friends and kinsfolk, that any real light is thrown on the sterling qualities recorded by Mr. Bryce's

epitaph on his old friend's tombstone in a Devonshire village,—

"Publicist, Economist, Moralist.... Gifted with a penetrating intellect and singular powers of expression, constant in friendship, tireless in energy, dauntless in courage, a steadfast champion of good causes and high ideals, he became an inspiring influence, and bore a foremost part in all efforts to make government just, pure, and efficient, and wrought unceasingly to strengthen the ties between the nation whence he sprang, and that to which his services were given through a long and laborious life."

That is a scarcely exaggerated tribute to the aims and achievements of the man whom Matthew Arnold considered "a typical specimen of the Irishman of culture," who said of himself, when he was called "a champion of his race" by Mr. Goldwin Smith, "I am an Irishman, but I am as English in blood as he is," and who, by choice or chance, was a citizen of the United States for forty years.

The son of a North of Ireland Presbyterian clergyman of English ancestry, whose books and pamphlets in favour of Repeal aroused opposition that drove him from the ministry and forced him into journalism, E. L. Godkin was born in Wicklow in 1831; and after a somewhat desultory schooling, partly in Leeds and partly in Belfast, he was set to study law in the Temple when he was twenty. Long before this, however, he had begun to be an ardent politician, with precocious skill in putting his thoughts into writing. In 1853 he published a substantial "History of Hungary," intended "to convey a clear idea of the origin of the late revolution." The Hungarians presented him with a sword in token of their gratitude, and the book, besides being reprinted in America, ran to a second edition in England; but in one of the specimen passages cited by Mr. Ogden there are two sentences of more than 150 words each, and in his mature years the author was "forced to admit that the philosophical reflections scattered through it are fearfully profound." There was less profundity in the letters he soon afterwards began to write as special correspondent for *The Daily News*, first during the Crimean War, and subsequently during the preliminaries of the American Civil War. Before crossing the Atlantic in 1856 he had six months' employment as leader-writer on the Belfast *Northern Whig*, and declined an offer to become editor of that paper, "on the ground that he had no desire to be a journalist, but intended to practise at the American bar." He was, in fact, admitted to the New York bar in 1858, and appeared as counsel in at least one case. Journalism however, was evidently his proper vocation, and, without abandoning his connexion with *The Daily News*, he was able to practise it under the most favourable auspices as the colleague of men like Bryant, Dana, and Bigelow, and with a newspaper proprietor like Horace Greeley, who, whatever his faults, "sacrificed everything, advertisers, subscribers, and

all else, to what he considered principle." Speaking, forty years later, of this time, Godkin said:—

"I am far from pretending that the politics were all pure and the politicians all patriotic. That is said never to have been true of the State of New York since the Revolution. But the air was full of the real 'Americanism.' The American gospel was on people's lips, and was preached with fervour. Force was worshipped, but it was moral force; it was the force of reason, of humanity, of human equality, of a good example."

That was the "Americanism" which Godkin, marrying a New Haven lady famed for her charms, made his own, and he did much to strengthen and advance it—for some years as a contributor to the *New York Tribune* and other able journals, and yet more as the life and soul of the *New York Nation*, which he had a principal hand in starting in 1865, and which he continued to edit, along with *The Evening Post*, after the two papers had been brought under one control in 1881. It was not till 1899 that the harness was finally thrown aside, and for nearly a third of a century *The Nation*, under Godkin's masterful guidance, was the champion of every good cause and the main upholder of all that was best in American citizenship. One of the earliest of the "causes" taken up by him was civil-service reform, and with characteristic energy and thoroughness, having been the first to bring it to the front, he made it a fulcrum and lever in pressing for other reforms. Commending him for "the inexpugnable enthusiasm with which Mr. Godkin flung himself for years into the work of exposing the spoils system in American politics," Mr. Ogden here aptly sums up the methods and the merits of his hero's excellent journalism:—

"With infinite resources of argument and illustration, he preached the great theme without once making it dull. Its opponents he transfixed with the shafts of his wit. By dint of incessant ridicule, he fairly drove them from the use of certain humbugging phrases which they had been wont to employ in defence of corrupt political methods. The ardor and argumentative power and statesmanlike prescience with which Mr. Godkin pushed this reform year after year in the *Nation*, and labored for it through organization and correspondence and political appeal, can scarcely be given a right estimate by those who have lived since the battle was won. When the gallant fight began, and during the first years of its waging in the face of apparently hopeless odds, Mr. Godkin's power to awaken admiration and kindle zeal in young men was strikingly displayed. The best of America's college youth flocked after him in those years. In the fresh vigor of his mind they found, as Lord Farre said that he did, a faculty of lucid explanation and interesting and original debate comparable to that of Walter Bagehot. From the earliest days of the *Nation*, in fact, its editor made himself known as one who had, in Mr. Howells' language, 'a most uncommon gift of making serious inquiry attractive.'"

Exerting what, in the case of a journalist, was an almost unique influence for good on the politics of his adopted country, and acquiring, as was his due,

almost as high a reputation in the Old World as in the New, Godkin lived long enough to see the decadence of the national morality he had done so much to elevate, and he deplored especially the craze for "expansion" which United States politicians have lately caught from Europeans. Writing in November, 1899, to an English friend whom he had asked for information as to the effects of the Boer War, he said:—

"I am greatly obliged by your letter. It was exactly what I wanted—some inside glimpse of English feeling. I am on the whole not sorry for your experience. You now know what we have been through, seeing a perfectly avoidable war forced on by a band of unscrupulous politicians, the permission of whom to exist and flourish on the part of the Almighty always puzzles me; and behind them a roaring mob. We are dragging weary in the old way, killing half a dozen Filipinos every week, and continually 'near the end.' The folly of ignorance and rascality we are displaying in the attempt to conquer and have 'subjects' will disgrace a trades union."

And a few days later:—

"The election is over with a heavy majority all over for the Imperialists. This is a great change from the beginning of the summer, and is undoubtedly due to your war. You know they are very childish, and think, as you have 'a war of civilization,' they must have one too. We are much amused but somewhat sickened by your professions of love for America as soon as she abandons what constituted her ancient fame, and launches on a career of lawless brutality, and serves your purposes. These professions are a popular joke here. You are hated just as much as ever, and it is a common remark how the stumps would resound with denunciations of your attack on the Boers, if we were not in the same business ourselves. A few days ago I dined beside Reed, the Speaker of the last Congress, and the one statesman remaining in Washington. Said I, 'What do you think of McKinley; you must know him pretty well. Some people tell me that, although he has made mistakes, he is a good man.' Said he, 'What do you think of a man who gets his debts paid by other people and rewards them with missions in the public service?' I need not comment on this. But we are making money gloriously."

In the same month he wrote to an American friend:—

"The last two or three years, too, have been very trying to me, as rowing against the tide always is. And then I have suffered from seeing the America of my youthful dreams vanish from my sight, and the commencement on this continent of the old story; and I must confess I think I have seen great decline in both morals and politics, within my forty years. Arthur Balfour told me last summer in London that 'he heard I was a pessimist.' I said 'what would you think of me if I were satisfied and made cheerful by all I see?'"

Many interesting letters, written by and to Godkin, are printed in Mr. Ogden's second volume, some of them being none the less interesting because there is startling frankness in their references to living persons. The reader is now and then admitted with fair discretion into the privacies of Godkin's life. But the book

hardly, perhaps, does justice to its subject, and a slipshod index in no way atones for the absence of a table of the contents of its ill-arranged chapters.

TWO BOOKS ON IRELAND.

Dublin. By S. O. Fitzpatrick. (Methuen & Co.)

The Aran Islands. By J. M. Synge. (Dublin, Maunsell & Co.)

MR. FITZPATRICK's book on Dublin has the advantage of admirable illustrations by Mr. W. Curtis Green, the little vignettes being particularly effective. In such a book as this, which is a sort of learned guide-book, this artistic adjunct is most valuable; but we think some later map than Speed's (1610), such as Roque's, should have been added, to show the reader how the city has grown out of its Jacobean plan. We also think the author is wrong, even according to Speed's map, in saying that the north suburb of the city, Oxmantown, was ever surrounded with a wall of defence, though it is hard to conceive any old Irish settlement without some such defence. The fact is that when Oxmantown became inhabited, it was protected on the south by the Liffey, on the other side by the Pale. Mr. Fitzpatrick says the tower of St. Michan's Church, the great feature of this part of the town, is modern. He may be right, but a statement so contrary to the ordinary tradition should have been explained by some account of its recent origin, which is unknown to us. Into the semi-mythical history of the Danes in Dublin we will not enter. This much is certain, that Dublin was never an Irish town till late in its history. It was first settled by Northmen, who built the original Christ Church (now the crypt); it was then Anglo-Norman, then English. At last the natives, some of whom had all along been there as servants and working people, gradually filtered in, despite many edicts, so that now the poorer population is as Irish as that of any town in Ireland.

The author is a careful man, and has learnt a great deal about his subject. On such questions as the old water supply of the city, and the formidable list of the Roman Catholic religious houses which now occupy no small portion of its area, he is most instructive; but here and there he seems curiously confused. One of the worst instances is his transference of the murderous attack on the great Duke of Ormond from the streets of London, where it happened in 1670, to the neighbourhood of Trinity College, Dublin! His whole account of the Castle is marred by the same defect. He mistakes east for west; he confuses the Wardrobe with the Birmingham Tower, and is accordingly wholly unintelligible to the reader who endeavours to verify the description. He also talks of a bell which he refers to the eleventh century as having been possibly used by St. Patrick himself! But such passages are exceptional. The general tenor of the book is clear and readable,

and there are few, even of the learned about Dublin, who will not derive much profit from its pages. In recording so many facts an author cannot be infallible, and we add some suggestions, which may be of use when a new edition is in sight.

He ought to have given us a picture of the arms of Dublin, and an account of the change from the older towers (with crossbow-men) to the towers "fired proper," which is historically interesting. He is very meagre on the Huguenot settlement, which was as early as the Restoration, and was inaugurated solemnly in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's in 1666 by a French service and sermon, for which a little French compendium of our Prayer Book was actually published in Dublin. Mr. Curtis Green could have drawn delightful sketches of the old gabled houses which survive in Weavers' Square and Chambers Street, but will, alas! shortly disappear. There are several conflicting versions as to the origin of the name "Bloody Bridge." That told to the present writer was by a witness who saw his brother officers in a yeomanry regiment hanged there in 1798, and who only escaped owing to his youth and high connexions. The following need correction. The Stein or Long Stone is put in two different places on different pages. The later reference is correct. We should like some evidence on the alleged cost of the restoration of St. Patrick's. Statements about it vary from 20,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*, the latter figure being adopted by Mr. Fitzpatrick without question. On p. 77 he evidently confuses Shane O'Neill with Tyrone. It is not the case that Bishop Bedell introduced celibacy for the Fellows into the Statutes of Trinity College. His statutes have recently been printed in full in Dr. Mahaffy's "Epoch of Irish History," and there is not a word about celibacy in them. There is in Laud's statutes. He says that John Stearne obtained Trinity Hall from the College for the use of medical students about 1640. Now in that year Stearne was an undergraduate of sixteen, and he left Ireland in 1641 for ten years. The ceilings of the theatre and chapel in the College are not "similar in their design." The later (1798) shows a typical decadence from the earlier (1776), which is a fine Adam ceiling. This decadence is melancholy. When the great eighteenth-century buildings were being erected there was a galaxy of architects, each of whom—Chambers, Ivory, Gandon, Cooley—has left his mark on the city. When our author tells us that the Roman Catholic "Pro-Cathedral" (1816) is largely a copy of the Temple of Theseus at Athens, he reminds us of an Irish coachman whose mistress brought him into St. Peter's at Rome, and who was deeply impressed with its likeness to the same Pro-Cathedral. *Risum teneatis amici!*

We turn from the capital to the wildest West, from Mr. Fitzpatrick's "Dublin" to Mr. Synge's "Aran Islands"—a delightful contrast. The latter has not been nearly so fortunate in his artist. Mr. Yeats's character-sketches would suit many other parts of Ireland as well, and there is no

hint given of the wild and gloomy scenery, without which the inhabitants can hardly be appreciated. But in the text we find the best and most graphic study of Aran life it has been our lot to read. Mr. Synge is a good playwright, as some of his works recently given in Dublin have amply shown. He is, moreover, a realist, as the agitation against his portraiture of Irish character indicated. He is at the same time a poet and a psychologist, and consequently his book has a great charm. His constant adventures in crossing from island to island in rough seas, and in *curaghs* made of skin and laths, are wonderful records of skill and courage in the islanders; for on the whole the Irish are not a seagoing race, and hence have furnished no remarkable contingent to the British navy, as they have to the army. We have had a dozen eminent Irish generals, but never yet a great Irish admiral; and that is no mere accident. But all this stirring adventure, all the exquisite appreciation of the bleak splendour and beauty of the landscape, are subsidiary in interest to the insight Mr. Synge shows into the character of these primitive islanders. In the central island (Innishmaam) especially there is a life still so peculiar that it might well be called the most foreign in Europe. We hope he will add in his next edition a good map of Galway Bay and the islands. Such a map would show at once that the islands approach far nearer to the Clare coast than to that of Galway, yet all the communications of the islanders are with the remoter northern shore. So ancient is this preference that the very dialect of Clare differs widely from that of Galway and the islands. We have known the people at Spiddal unable to understand without difficulty the natives who came across in a boat from Clare. The reason is not evident till the coasts are seen. That of Clare about Ballyvaughan is so barren, with its large surfaces of dove-coloured rock, that it could supply neither grass nor peat, nor anything else, to the islanders.

As regards the character of the people, we will quote a couple of characteristic passages:—

"The impulse to protect the criminal is universal in the West. It seems partly due to the association between justice and the hated English jurisdiction, but more directly to the primitive feeling of these people, who are never criminals, yet always capable of crime, that a man will not do wrong unless under the influence of a passion as irresponsible as a storm on the sea. If a man has killed his father [which is the case in point], and is already sick and broken with remorse, they can see no reason why he should be dragged away, and killed by the law. Such a man, they say, will be quiet all the rest of his life, and if you suggest that punishment is needed as an example, they ask: would any one kill his father if he was able to help it?"

Again:—

"Although these people are kindly towards each other and to their children, they have no feeling for the sufferings of animals, and little sympathy for pain when the person who feels it is not in danger."

The author gives numerous illustrations of this.

But all Mr. Synge's studies have not suggested to him the inquiry, Are these people Celts at all, or even Indo-Europeans? We know from the legends that the Celts found in Ireland a large earlier population (let us call them Firbolgs for convenience). Welsh scholars have noted the same thing in Wales. These people were left to occupy outlying or worthless portions of the land, and so have lasted to the present day. The Celts—like the Romans, like the Saxons, like the Normans, like the English—were mere invaders who took by force what did not belong to them, and subdued the gentle, patient aborigines, just as the Arabs have subdued the Copts in Egypt, and imposed upon them not only their religion, but also their language. To investigate the survival of this earlier layer of population in the physical type, the superstitions, and even the language of the Celtic conquerors is a fascinating study, towards which Mr. Synge's able and sympathetic book offers a valuable, though unconscious contribution.

NEW NOVELS.

The Return of the Emigrant. By Lydia Miller Mackay. (Blackwood & Sons.)

"LOCHABER NO MORE" is the refrain at the outset of this Highland story. It dates from the days of the evictions, and tells how an honoured house earned hatred through the action of its degenerate sons. The last chief of Boronach is a spendthrift and evictor, and his son—now become a bailiff to the purchaser of the old estate—is the prime agent in compelling the emigration of impoverished crofters. The curse that rested on his father falls upon him. He dies in penury, and his child, the last of his race, grows up in a cottage amid the ill will of his neighbours, and subject to the dark influence of his grandmother, a fierce, half-pagan peasant. Fortunately he retains a strain of his nobler forefathers, and a glimpse of the humbler teaching of the mother he lost in infancy. The growth in mind and character of Colin Stewart coincides with that of his playmate Barabel, another lonely child, whose father has been driven to America, and who is nurtured by a saintly couple, the old catechist of the village and his wife. The author can deal incisively with character—with Highland character especially. There are many good portraits in the book, and if the ending is unnaturally cheerful, the way thither has been through storm and stress.

Three Weeks. By Elinor Glyn. (Duckworth & Co.)

THE three weeks are spent in a passionate intrigue between a fascinating married woman, who is a foreign queen travelling

incognito, and a young Englishman who has been educated in the most expensive style. They meet casually; he is a stupid "beauty man" of a type made familiar to us by another lady novelist; she lures him on with her snake-like sinuosity, and is killed by her drunken husband just when they are going to meet again after a separation enforced by her position and his illness. He is proud to recognize that his child by her will occupy the vacant throne, and we are led to believe that his stupidity in public speaking and other ways was removed by his amatory experiences. His father and another old friend sympathize, though they all have the grace to keep his mother in the dark as to the affair. The story consists mainly of scenes of passion between the pair of lovers. It is not in the least amusing, and the sentiments which it evokes in others are both cynical and disagreeable. It has been widely announced that Mrs. Glyn was so doubtful of the book as to delay its issue for a time. We think she would have been well advised to delay it for a year and a day.

The Woman Friend and the Wife. By Ethel Hill. (Greening & Co.)

IN offering the picture of a loveless union between two people, whose hearts have in each case been elsewhere bestowed, the author arouses our interest, which is keenly excited as the story, with its natural complexities, heartburnings, and probable tragedies, is unfolded. This interest is thoroughly maintained, for, though before one-third of the tale is told the reader is on the tiptoe of suspense as to how the man and woman will achieve happiness and how their several or united efforts will affect the other characters, the secret is not revealed until the end. "He might have been so happy. He seemed to have missed so much," the hero tells himself; and we agree. But at the same time we are convinced that only through such years of unhappy experience could he have been led into the one way that makes for happiness. We shall look forward to further work from the author, without, we hope, a repetition of little peculiarities of style, such as the abbreviated methods she has thought fit to adopt, for these rather mar the pleasure of reading her otherwise well-told tale.

Le Fantôme du Bonheur. J. de Mestral Combremont. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

"LE FANTÔME DU BONHEUR" may be called in modern parlance a story of a girl's "calf-love." It warns young "emancipated" women against male deceit, and presents us with an enthusiastic half-educated heroine who cuts herself adrift from the teachings of her elders based on their experience. She sings her wings, but, though not a wary moth, escapes in time. It is not written as a book for young ladies, but need not in these days be placed in the prohibited class.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Memorials of Old Hampshire. Edited by G. E. Jeans, F.S.A.—*Memorials of Old Shropshire.* Edited by Thomas Auden, F.S.A. (Bemrose & Sons.)—These two volumes of Messrs. Bemrose's series of county memorials are attractively produced and well printed. On the whole, we prefer the photographic plate illustrations of the Hampshire volume to the "black-and-white" pictures of the other.

Mr. Jeans as editor and contributor to the Hampshire volume assumes, after an unusual and somewhat amusing fashion, the office of critic, and winds up a eulogistic preface with the statement that he "cannot imagine anybody connected with Hampshire who would not find this book full of interest from cover to cover." It would have been better to leave such remarks to others. Having known this county well for many years, the writer of this notice, whilst finding several interesting and agreeable papers between the covers, cannot join in such wholesale praise. Several of the papers are particularly thin and sketchy, and there is a strange lack of original research and ideas.

These remarks do not apply to Mr. Godwin's three papers on Old Portsmouth, Basing House, and Charles I. at Place House and Hurst Castle, nor to Mr. Ditchfield's contribution on Bramshill, which are the best in the book. Another good paper is that by Mr. Keyser on the "Wall-Paintings in Hampshire Churches." There is, too, some genuinely picturesque though unstrained writing in Mr. Yarborough's paper on Romsey Abbey. On the whole, those who know but little of Hampshire and want to know more, and who do not care to be troubled with more substantial books, might easily do worse than purchase this "Memorial" volume.

The Shropshire volume, which is almost entirely the work of the editor and his son and daughter, strikes out a different line from that followed in the rest of the series. An endeavour has been made, not without some measure of success, to present "a fairly clear idea of the past history of the county viewed under several aspects." The general story of the shire is first narrated, and this is followed by chapters on the origin and evolution of the towns; on the religious movements, both mediæval and post-mediæval; on Ludlow and the Council of the Marches by Miss Skeel, which is by far the best section of the book; on the Civil War; on the schools of the county; and on its architectural story. The final chapter deals with "Illustrious Salopians." Miss Charlotte Burne contributes an interesting section on folk-lore and the legends and old customs of the shire. Miss Burne is well known as the writer of the only entirely satisfactory volume on the folk-lore of a particular county; it is but natural to find here a good deal that has previously been made known, but there is a fair amount of original writing. Superstition is not yet dead in Shropshire:—

"Only two years ago, the secretary of the Folk-lore Society was desired to take the first throw at a 'cocoa-nut shy' on the Wrekin, on the ground that he, being a dark-haired man, would bring luck to the owner, whereas the fair-haired little girl who had been put forward for the purpose would have the contrary effect. The proprietress, spitting on the coin he gave in payment for the privilege, assured him that she 'had taken perikler notice,' and that there was 'a deal' in the personality of the first customer as securing good or bad trade."

One paper ought not, in our judgment, to have found a place in this volume. The

late Mr. Stanley Leighton read a paper on 'Old Shropshire Families' at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Shrewsbury in 1894, which was commented on at the time in these columns. It was printed in *The Archaeological Journal*, and afterwards in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological Society. Even when slightly revised, such matter is surely unsuitable for a new volume. Mr. Ditchfield, as general editor of this series, would do well to rule out all republications of this character in future issues.

Mr. Auden, as a good local antiquary, generally gives accurate information as to the past history of the county with which he is so closely identified; but he has not altogether escaped the temptation that constantly besets local writers, namely, of exaggerating the importance of details affecting their own county. Writing of Shrewsbury Abbey, Mr. Auden says:—

"The Benedictine Order had one abbey of the first rank in Shropshire.....the wealth of the abbey is shown by the fact that when it was dissolved by Henry VIII. the annual revenue amounted to about 600l.—a large sum according to the value of money in those days."

Now it so happens that the reverse of this statement is historically true. Shrewsbury Abbey, instead of being "of the first rank," among those of the Benedictine Order, was one of the least important. So far as income was concerned, there were thirty English abbeys that had larger revenues (eight exceeded 2,000l. a year), and only eight that had a less income than Shrewsbury. Moreover, among the few of lesser income, there were some—such as Whitby or Burton-on-Trent—whose story was far more interesting than that of the unimportant abbey of the chief town of Shropshire.

Mr. Auden is in fault, too, in his estimate of the Austin Order. He states that these Black Canons "were allowed to take care of souls," and draws certain ill-judged deductions from this statement. The Premonstratensian or Order of White Canons was the only one that could hold benefices, under various restrictions, without a dispensation.

A History of Liverpool. By Ramsay Muir. (Williams & Norgate.)—In his Preface Mr. Muir modestly describes this volume as an attempt to present the life-story of Liverpool in a concise and consecutive narrative designed rather for the citizen than the professed historical student, and making no claim to be regarded as final or authoritative. In reality it is far more than this. Dispensing with all those multifarious details which one is accustomed to find in a local history, he presents the reader with a luminous essay on the life-history of a great community—an essay which shows wide vision and great insight expressed with unusual charm of style.

Local historians always run the risk of being "parochial" in the worst sense of the word, and often lose sight of the larger issues in a maze of unimportant details. Here, on the other hand, we have the work of a scholar trained in the wide school of general history, dealing with the accumulated results of a century of laborious antiquarian research (facts which former writers, in their attempts at history-making, have often completely misunderstood), assimilating these results, and with striking success marshalling the incidents of Liverpool's history for the first time in their true perspective.

As an example may be mentioned Mr. Muir's original treatment of the contents of the early charters of the town and the

fee-farm leases. Former writers, notably Pictor, do not seem to have understood the meaning of many of these admittedly rather obscure documents; but Mr. Muir brings to them the scholarship needed, joined to just that touch of poetic insight which goes to make the true interpreter of history. He is equally fortunate in dealing with more recent periods; and a special word of praise should be given to the treatment of the late eighteenth century, with its bewildering mass of detail, and of the nineteenth, where it is so difficult for the historian to reach the necessary point of detachment.

The illustrations are the only disappointing feature in the book. There are twenty in all, and half of them have suffered so much by reduction in size as to be almost useless for practical purposes; this is especially so in the case of the maps and in the reproduction of Serres's coloured print of a view on the Mersey. The list of plates shows some signs of haste, as there are one or two misprints, which should be corrected in later editions. For instance, plate 17 is said to be a view of the north side of Lord Street, whereas it is clearly meant to represent the south side; while plate 15 is described as a picture of the Old Fort on the North Shore, when it should be the Battery in St. Nicholas' Churchyard.

The book is worthily produced: the type, paper, and binding are all good.

Suffolk Subsidy Returns (1327). "Suffolk Green Books," No. IX. (Woodbridge, G. Booth.)—Another of the useful series of "Suffolk Green Books," due to the local industry of a writer at Bury St. Edmunds, who is readily recognized, but desires to preserve a quasi-alias under initials—has now been issued. It forms a great contrast to the highly interesting diary (unhappily mutilated by the editor) which was the subject of the previous volume. This book of over 300 double-columned pages consists almost exclusively of dry lists of names with small sums attached to them. Nevertheless this transcript of the whole of the Subsidy Return for Suffolk in 1327 contains, as the editor says,

"a large amount of raw material for the mediæval history of Suffolk, and I cannot but marvel that we should have crossed the threshold of the twentieth century before any one had taken the trouble to print it."

The number of Suffolk men's names recorded in this taxation roll, under their respective townships, amounts to 11,717, and the tax levied from them reaches the total of 1,082l. 17s. 0*3d.* The number of entries, however, is greater than the number of different persons, because a man who had property in more than one township is entered separately in each case. The probable total of householders is about 11,000, and to gain an idea of the total population of Suffolk at the beginning of the reign of Edward I. we must multiply this by five. The tax then levied, being a twentieth, shows that the taxable property at that period was valued at about 21,650l. This taxable property included all the produce of the land, cattle, and crops, rents and ready money, and also the goods of merchants and tradesmen. The smallest of the individual payments is sixpence, whilst the highest rarely reach three pounds. The highest of all is that of John de Whatfield, of Ipswich, who paid 5l. 3s. 3*d.*

In a carefully arranged preface the editor has something to say of the five classes into which these taxpayers are divided, namely, (1) the barons and members of baronial families; (2) the knights and squires; (3) the clergy; (4) the middle and trading

classes, both of town and country; and (5) the manual workers. Among the names showing a trade or office occur several of particular interest or exceptional rarity. One of these is Acatour, a purchaser of goods, or broker, which is also found in its beheaded form of Catour; the name Cator is of fairly common occurrence in Suffolk at the present time. Euermaker occurs twice at Leiston, though it is not known that there were ever potteries in that part of the county. Organistre occurs at Bury St. Edmunds, and perhaps indicates the organist of the abbey. Smeremonger is a singularly distasteful name that occurs in three lists; the editor makes the ingenious suggestion that its bearers were dealers in ointments.

A History of Plympton Erle. By T. Brooking Rowe. (Exeter, J. G. Commin.)—Mr. Rowe is a well-known and experienced Devonshire antiquary, and in this volume he has done ample justice to the history of the borough of Plympton Erle, so far as the story of the manor, the castle, and the town is concerned. Information with regard to the priory, the church of St. Mary, and other matters is reserved, with a possibility that it may be printed on some future occasion. Parts of the contents of these 400 well-printed and aptly illustrated pages have already appeared in papers contributed to the *Transactions* of local societies; but the greater portion of the matter here set forth is printed for the first time, and is full of details that ought to satisfy the exacting antiquary and entertain the general reader.

Although Plympton may without offence be termed an old borough of secondary importance, it has a recorded documentary history of over a thousand years. Among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Wells is a deed of 904 by which King Eadweard granted to Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, various lands in the county of Somerset in exchange for the monastery of Plympton. The history, however, of this place, so far as unwritten records are concerned, goes back much further, for the earthwork known as Castle Ring, or Boringdon Camp, is certainly pre-Roman. In its day this earthwork fortress on the hill, 500 feet above the sea-level, commanded the two valleys of the Plym and the Torry Brook, and must therefore have been of first importance in the district. In one particular the features of the locality have changed. The estuary of the sea is now about two miles from Plympton, but in the early times the tidal waters flowed right up to the site; whilst even in mediæval days the higher tides seem to have washed the walls of the castle. Within the last century or two the waters have receded, independently of the restraint of the flow of the sea by embanking operations.

"An old woman of Plympton, who died about the year 1834 at the age of ninety-four, used to say that her mother had told her that she recollects vessels coming to a quay opposite the church of St. Mary, where there was a boathouse."

The chapter on the castle and its lords shows that the site of the early Norman castle or keep of remarkable strength had been previously chosen by the Celts, probably used by the Romans, and added to and improved by the English. As a Norman castle Plympton existed for only a short time, for it was dismantled in the time of King Stephen. Up to the seventh century some buildings remained, but after the loss of the Royalist cause in the west of England in 1647, the remains of the keep and other buildings appear to have been destroyed,

to prevent any possibility of their future military use. Among the illustrations to this chapter is the reproduction of a small placard advertising the "Games, Pastimes, and Diversions, on the ancient Castle of Plympton," to take place on the 14th and 15th of July, 1807. The entertainments included wrestling for a purse of guineas, cudgel-playing for a silver cup, "a jingling match by thirteen smart dashing lads for a hat worth a guinea," and also grinning, bobbing, and diving, "with other innocent amusements, producing fun and merriment." Sports used to be constantly held on the site of the castle; it is said that it was customary at one time for the newly elected mayor to provide a bull to be there baited and, until it was made illegal, there was always cock fighting at the castle on Easter Monday.

In the section immediately concerned with municipal history there is a full citation of various of the early charters. The one that was granted to Plymouth by Henry III. in 1242 is set forth at length in the original Latin, as well as several of a later date. It is a pity that Mr. Rowe has followed the old-fashioned and pedantic method of giving these charters with the original contractions. Provided a transcriber has the necessary skill—and in Mr. Rowe's case there can be no doubt about this—old documents, which are worth printing at all, should be given in extended terms.

In the account of the Parliamentary representation of the borough, some little light is thrown upon the amount of election eating and drinking in the eighteenth century. Among the "things used" at the election of Richard Edgecombe on December 9th, 1742, were eight dozen and four bottles of red port wine, three dozen and three bottles of dry mountain, one bottle of brandy, one hogshead of cider, and a can of white ale. Forty years later the election expenses in the way of liquor were larger. The drinks included beer, cider, Dorchester beer, porter, cherry brandy, gin twist, sherry, "bumbo," port, mountain, Lisbon, rum, Madeira, brandy, and punch, whilst 5s. worth of rum was given to Nurse Clark.

The account of the parish church of Plympton has been done in a thorough style.

Other chapters deal with the clergy and church officers, the Guildhall, the old free school, various charities, the streets and old houses, and trade and commerce; whilst the last section treats of a number of more or less eminent men who have been associated with Plympton.

Notwithstanding the large amount of literature that Edinburgh has called forth, no one has fully described the part played by the humble craftsman in the development of the city, especially during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This is doubtless due, in part, to the lack of original and authentic details, though many compilers of Edinburgh history have entirely overlooked such records as remain of the various trade incorporations which flourished during the centuries just named. In *The Hammermen of Edinburgh*, with introductory notes by John Smith (Edinburgh, W. J. Hay), there is printed for the first time a series of extracts from the records of one of the oldest of these crafts, the original manuscripts of which represent, without a break, the long stretch from 1494 to the present time. The first volume only, ending with 1558, has so far been drawn upon by the editor. It covers a period of great historic interest, and the extracts given not only portray in a vivid manner the daily life and habits of

the Hammermen themselves, but at the same time throw valuable side-lights upon notable incidents in contemporary history. To cite a single example, take the condition of Edinburgh after the English invasion of 1544 and the battle of Pinkie (1547). These occurrences are commonly believed to have been disastrous to the city; but the Hammermen's records indicate that the damage done could not have been particularly serious. They go on recounting the everyday items as if nothing extraordinary had happened; while the absence of any disbursements on the several properties possessed by the Hammermen near the Nether Bow Port would seem to point to the conclusion that the English got no further than this gate. Another debated question is still more clearly resolved by these records, namely, the exact site of the old "altar" of St. Eloi in St. Giles's Cathedral. Mr. Smith devotes a large amount of space to this matter, and rightly, since the present St. Eloi's Chapel in the Cathedral is obviously misnamed, so far as its situation is intended to represent the position of the altar dedicated and upheld by the Hammermen at great cost.

For the rest, the records reveal a wealth of interesting detail about the religious and social observances of the time, about trade and commerce, about funeral customs, processions and sacred plays, and many other things that concern the antiquary and the minute historian. The editor's introductory notes are valuable, but we should like to know his authority for identifying the "buzzon" with the bagpipe. May the instrument so named not rather have been the bassoon of the modern orchestra in its primitive form? The book is furnished with a good Index and some illustrations in facsimile.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes *The Small Holdings of England: a Survey of Various Existing System*, by L. Jebb. This handsome and well-illustrated volume will interest all who care for small holdings, as it is written in a friendly spirit. There are, however, in our own country many interesting experiments of a similar nature to those described which Miss Jebb does not include, although she devotes the volume almost entirely to England. The discussion of Mr. Harcourt's Bill makes the appearance of the book timely, and it may be assumed that quotations will be given from it in the debates. The differences between the English circumstances and the conditions of France and Ireland are well set forth as a reason for the limitation recognized by the author.

Wales is again different, as Mr. Harcourt has already learnt. After dealing with small holdings in the abstract—that is, without distinguishing between those rented and those purchased out-and-out as freehold—Miss Jebb examines the legislation and the present proposals of Mr. Jesse Collings. The fact that applications have been for renting land, rather than for purchase, is in the opinion of the author not conclusive, inasmuch as the existing Acts contain many "a loophole for escape" for County Councils. The decision of the writer seems to be in favour of a national rather than a county or other local fund, and, as regards administration, in favour of a separate body created for the one purpose.

The final conclusion is not unfavourable to Mr. Harcourt's Bill, framed as that was after the completion of the inquiry here recorded. It is unhesitatingly favourable to the principle of small holdings. "We

should... direct our efforts to the solving of" the "problem of organized production and disposal of produce." Mr. Harcourt's Bill, if, as seems probable, it should pass, is likely to promote co-operative treatment of the subject.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & CO. have sent us a large volume dealing with a subject too closely connected with controversial politics for long notice in *The Athenæum*. Mr. G. Locker Lampson calls his book by the appropriate title *A Consideration of the State of Ireland in the Nineteenth Century*, and relates, though not in well-arranged order, the chief political events connected with recent Irish history. His opinions will not be found to suit the policy of either the Nationalists or the fierce Unionists of Ireland. We do not differ from the conclusion (stated, however, in the very middle of the volume) that what Ireland really "wanted was the reform of her agrarian... grievances." The desires of the bishops of the predominant Church for their solution of the education question, and the political changes desired by or resisted by Irish politicians, have in fact always been swamped at moments of emergency by the constant desire of the Irish peasantry for the effective possession of the land.

The Rise and Decline of the Netherlands. By J. Ellis Barker. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—There is no doubt, as Mr. Ellis Barker says, that a study of the causes of the growth and decline of Dutch naval power is of great interest and importance to us, and it is equally true that no history in our language gives anything like an adequate account of these things. We cannot, however, feel that Mr. Ellis Barker has done much to fill the vacancy in our shelves. In style he certainly does not approach Motley, nor does he impress the reader with the feeling of a first-hand contact with the fresh sources of information opened up of recent years. But our chief objection is to having our history bent to the shape of a political tract. Considered as a history, the book is too evidently biased not to inspire suspicion; as a political tract it is twenty times too long. While we do not think that the evidence Mr. Ellis Barker adduces goes near to proving the propositions his chapter-headings generally suggest, we are not disposed to quarrel with his conclusion, though, writing from the English standpoint, we should have modified its terms. No doubt the system by which the government of the Empire varies with the exigencies of English political parties is capable of improvement, but ideals are different things from practical politics.

THERE are few Englishwomen who know provincial France half so well as Miss Betham-Edwards. She had the good fortune to make its acquaintance in days when the land was not overrun by British and American tourists, and when there were still left many regions of which the outward aspect, both of architecture and costume, had undergone little change since the Revolution. The development of the railway system and the more recent invention of the automobile have transformed the France which the author knew a generation ago, and in spite of her enthusiasm for the progress of civilization under the Third Republic she regrets the change. Her latest volume, *Literary Rambles in France* (Constable), is in our opinion one of the best of her long series of monographs on French life and scenery. Her tone is mellower, her personal or national prejudices are less emphatically expressed than in some of her previous books. One fault remains, which we think

has prevented her work from taking the position which it might have occupied by reason of her knowledge of the country and her love for its people. This is her tendency to facile literary allusion, which takes her readers far from the scene she is describing, as it usually has nothing whatever to do with France, and is often some commonplace reminiscence of her English reading or experience. This is destructive of the French atmosphere which ought to characterize her books of travel, and which no English writer has had better opportunity of absorbing than the author. Thus in the volume before us there are allusions to John Gilpin, Falstaff, the pyramids of Ghizeh, Leah and Rachel, "rare Ben Jonson," Knowle Park, the tomb of Cecilia Metella, Lilliput and Brobdingnag, Silenus, "Johnson's eulogium of Goldsmith," and many others—each of which is a blot on a pleasant page describing some interesting corner of France far from the beaten track. There is really no need for this journalistic padding. How well Miss Betham-Edwards is able to enter into the French spirit is shown by her version of Nadaud's 'Carcassonne'—an excellent rendering of a lyric most difficult to turn into English.

The volume before us is well planned. All its twenty-two sections relate to some interesting town or region of France, of which the great majority are, even now, rarely visited by English travellers. Most of the places are described in connexion either with some writer who dwelt there or with the scene of some romance laid in it. One of the most agreeable chapters is that relating to Guérande, in the Loire Inférieure, where the author draws a pleasing picture of the *paludiers* coming from Mass in their Breton costumes, as she once saw them, before she traces the associations of the old walled town with the characters in Balzac's 'Béatrix.'

Owing, perhaps, to the writer's ill-health, the proofs seem to have undergone scanty revision, and the book contains not a few misprints and inaccuracies. The plain famous for poultry-rearing, which stretches from the Jura towards the Rhône, is printed "La Brasse" instead of La Bresse. Saint Front of Périgueux is underneath its photograph spelt "Saint Frond." July 14th, 1795, was in An III, not in An II. David d'Angers was not "the celebrated painter," but a sculptor who was born nearly forty years later. "De Musset" and "de Vigny" ought, when their Christian names are not affixed, as is more usual in the case of these two poets, to be written Musset and Vigny. In the chapter on Chantilly the account of the Duc d'Aumale's munificent bequest is very inexact. The domain is not, as is indicated, "the property of the French Academy." It belongs to the Institute of France, of which the Académie Française is only one of the five Academies. We read further that when "the Duke was invited to return (from exile) by M. Carnot's government [sic]... partly perhaps out of gratitude... he bequeathed Chantilly." This is a complete reversal of the facts. The Duc d'Aumale was exiled in 1836. In 1884 he had already bequeathed Chantilly to the Institute, and the bequest, which was to take effect after his death, was made public in the year of his exile. In 1888 the Institute petitioned for his return, but the Floquet ministry refused. In 1889, however, under the Tirard Ministry, he was recalled—M. Carnot being President of the Republic in both instances. In the chapter on Rouen we should like to have some

further particulars about Flaubert's "flowing beard of pale auburn."

The Savage Club, by Aaron Watson (Fisher Unwin), is aptly described as "a medley of history, anecdote, and reminiscence." It is an entertaining olla podrida, recalling many half-forgotten names and some excellent stories. The literary grace of H. S. Leigh and W. J. Prowse, the revolutionary verse of Robert Brough, the ready wit of H. J. Byron, and the more acidulous brilliances of others fully deserved recording. The reproduction of menu cards executed for special occasions seems to us overdone, though no doubt they represent a genuine flow of artistic high spirits. Literary and journalistic Bohemians of the style immortalized by Thackeray hardly exist now, and the Savage Club has taken to entertaining the eminent in a way which would have surprised its first members. But the present society, if they have not, as was said of the Oxford professor, reproduced the savage habits of their ancestors, have improved on traditions of *camaraderie* which in former times allowed, if it did not foster, considerable bitterness. The volume, which has a striking cover-design by Sir J. D. Linton, will be valuable to the literary historian for its account of a period on which we have many side-lights, but no definite authority. We are sorry to see that the author does not verify his quotations.

ALONG with 'The Savage Club,' *Pages from an Adventurous Life*, by Dick Donovan" (J. E. Preston Muddock), should be read, for the veteran story-writer is one of the lights of the Club, and deals with some of the same figures and stories. We do not care for the reproductions of photographs of the living, but in this distaste we are probably behind the times. Mr. Muddock has met Nana Sahib, roughed it on the Pacific coast, tramped through the Australian bush, been the guest of a cannibal chief in New Guinea, and seen negroes hung on lamp-posts in the United States. This is, we should think, a unique experience for a successful novelist, and his adventures supply some excellent reading. Mr. Muddock's fiction has now been in steady demand for many years, and he has added much to the public stock of harmless pleasure. We do not agree with some of his judgments, but we are able to say that he combines here qualities rarely found together—fluency, geniality, and modesty. Mr. Werner Laurie is the publisher.

We welcome in Mr. George Allen's charming "Pocket Edition" of Ruskin *Præterita*, which occupies three volumes, the last also including *Dilecta*, correspondence, diary notes, and extracts illustrating memories of Ruskin's life. To have these fascinating fragments in a neat, handy edition, with illustrations, the author's latest corrections, and an admirable index, is a great boon. One can only regret that Ruskin did not write more concerning himself, for the gracious ease and humour of his style were never better exhibited than in 'Præterita.'

The Life of Sir Tobie Mathew, Bacon's Alter Ego. By his Kinsman Arnold Harris Mathew and Annette Calthrop. (Elkin Mathews.)—This book is written from the less instructed or more outspoken Roman Catholic point of view, which looks upon the anti-papal legislation of Elizabeth and James as wanton persecution of inoffensive martyrs. The authors' attitude towards all the questions raised by the book is therefore defined, and it is useless to raise an issue with it on any minor point. Sir Tobie Mathew has never seemed to us an attractive character, but we can praise the ac-

curacy and industry of the authors of his life. The book touches on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and leans towards the Bacon theory. It is well printed, fully illustrated, and has a good index.

The Joy of the Road. By Filson Young. (Methuen & Co.)—It was distinctly a happy thought which led to the extraction of the best chapters of Mr. Filson Young's 'Complete Motorist'—a book with many interesting chapters—for separate publication in this comely little volume. All who read 'The Complete Motorist' will remember the spirited pages which dealt with the "eliminating" motor trials in the Isle of Man, with motor racing, and with a study of the Holyhead Road, as it appeared to the lover of road-travel in a motor-car. The rest of the book had practical and technical value, and a deal of useful information connected with motor-cars; but this portion was a capital piece of descriptive writing, full of spirit and nimble fancy, with a full-blooded flavour of romance. The great highways of England have a real charm of their own, and a wealth of traditional associations. If the motor-car had accomplished nothing else, it would deserve our gratitude because it has enabled many people, who otherwise might never have known the open roads of England, to discover their charm. As an invitation to such appreciation, Mr. Filson Young's little book, which is handsomely produced, is thoroughly pleasing.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. publish *War and the World's Life*, by Col. Maude, a well-known and able writer on military questions. Some portions of the volume have appeared previously, and were it not for the assistance of an admirable Table of Contents, it would not be easy to read together various allusions to the same subjects, involving repetition frankly confessed in the author's Preface. Moreover, some parts of the volume are so recent as to discuss the varying aspects of Mr. Haldane's present scheme, while others are at least five years old. Col. Maude's opinions are not dissimilar to those recently expressed in the House of Commons by Sir Howard Vincent on behalf of the volunteers; but he puts them with more power, inasmuch as, being a lecturer on military subjects, our author treats the problems of various classes of war with a wider and more trained comprehension than that of politicians, even when they are distinguished volunteers. For example, we find a pregnant passage: "The fighting power of an army is really the *product*, not the *sum*, of the efficiency of the three arms." Like most of those who write as soldiers or upon land defences, Col. Maude hardly meets the sailor's point of view, "predominant" in the minds of statesmen and of taxpayers, so long as we maintain at great cost "a predominant fleet." Col. Maude is naturally in some matters wiser, as we have said, than politicians; but in others he shows a not unusual disregard of political facts. He develops, for example, a paper scheme for training home battalions in Australia and Canada; but those who are acquainted with colonial sentiment and colonial facts are well aware of the enormous, and, as we think, insuperable difficulties which stand in the way. Some of them came to the front in the early days of the South African War. Others were revealed by the reversal, by the late Government, of their own decision to maintain permanently in South Africa for Imperial purposes a large mobile force, consisting of at least a strong army corps. The rate of desertion of regular troops in Australia, unless local pay on a lavish scale

is given, may be guessed by those who have become aware of the facts as regards the Australian squadron, or have studied the veiled references to the subject in the Report of the Colonial Conference. Political objection on the part of the United States to the return of the regular British army to the interior of the Dominion would probably cost us more in friction and alarm than would be compensated by any possible gain in efficiency, if gain there were.

Col. Maude is opposed to compulsory service, as he thinks it unnecessary for our purpose, and believes that it would exercise a deadening influence upon that voluntary spirit of which he is a friend. He goes so far as to trust the volunteer officer, and he admits that he has "always condemned every proposal to sacrifice numbers in the Volunteer Force to a higher standard of efficiency." In the Table of Contents we find the hard saying "Numbers of more importance than efficiency in the volunteers." In support of his views he brings forward some interesting historical facts, and incidentally points out that the regular soldiers have invariably been wrong in their opinions when they all agreed. In the case of 1866, 99 per cent., as he tells us, favoured Austrian success, and in 1870, 75 per cent. French. He finds an instance of unanimity in error in the belief that the Russians in 1877 would immediately and without difficulty overwhelm the Turks. We are inclined to agree with Col. Maude that "our existing system of Voluntary service has never yet received a fair trial.... The Volunteers.... as a body, are still only in their infancy." Col. Maude's chief objection to Mr. Haldane's Bill is that it will diminish the numbers and "regularize" the organization of the volunteers.

In a good deal of Col. Maude's history, in matters other than those which concern volunteers already referred to, we might find ground for debate. He bases an argument upon the "confidence with which France stood up to us alone in the Fashoda crisis." Some careful observers of the military events of the moment are inclined, on the contrary, to believe that the movements of France displayed belief in the imminence of British attack upon France. The chief measure taken, and the only one which involved large expenditure of money, was the pouring of an immense force of troops into Tunis, where it was supposed that a British army would debark. Neither do we think that the resignation of M. Delcassé persuaded those in Berlin that "the people of France—not the army—dare not face a single-handed contest." We have written, in reviewing other books, on the evidence in existence proving, as we think, that there was not the slightest intention of attack on the part of Germany and that the action taken at a moment when France had put herself in the wrong, and the resignation of M. Delcassé had already been discounted as certain, was action merely political, taken exactly because it was impossible that it should not succeed. Politically Col. Maude may be classed among alarmists, believing that "when the time is ripe Germany will call on France to join her in attack upon England," and find her invitation of necessity accepted. In a military sense however, Col. Maude is to be classed upon the other side, and gives us confidence in ignoring his own political alarms.

HAVING given the first place in our columns on March 23rd to a review of the French original of M. Gabriel Hanotaux's third volume on *Contemporary France*, it is not necessary for us to return to its merits

as a history in noting the appearance of the translation in a handsome volume published by Messrs. Constable & Co. In our review on April 18th, 1903, of the translation of M. Hanotaux's first volume we were forced to enter upon a hostile examination of the translation and also of the press corrections. At that time the title-page bore the name of the well-known gentleman who had been charged with the responsibility for the translation. In the case of the present volume the translation is anonymous. It appears to be fairly executed, but we regret to find that the serious blunders in the French original pointed out in our review are not corrected, even in cases where they concern English facts and names. Our reviewer noted in March that in the extracts from M. Gavard's account of "the war scare of 1875" M. Hanotaux had twice altered the name of the editor of *The Times* from Delane into "Delanne." It is unfortunately the case that in the translation we again find "M. Delanne," although it is explained in the passage that the editor of *The Times* is meant and he is thanked for a valuable article from his pen. Neither "Delane" nor "Gavard" is in the index. Our reviewer noted the ascription to Lord Hartington of a question "in the House of Lords." This blunder, perhaps natural in a French writer, is hardly excusable in a volume published, after an interval, in London. "Hartington" is not indexed. Neither is "Russell" to be found in the index, for Lord Russell or for Lord Odo Russell, who were confused by M. Hanotaux. "Disraeli" is indexed, but not in those instances in the original to which our reviewer referred. Mr. Burt, over whose name M. Hanotaux blundered, is not referred to in the index, but several members of Parliament of less international authority—inasmuch as they at no time held office—are thus honoured: as, for example, Henry Richard.

The volume has not had the advantage of careful reading for the press by a competent person, either in France for the original, or afterwards in this country for the translation; while the index has been left to take care of itself. Difficult names are spelt in several fashions throughout the volume. In the case of the well-known Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James who played so great a part in connexion with the laying of the war spectre in 1875 at the moment when he came hither, and so bold a part at the time of the Congress of Berlin before he was dismissed, the French manner of spelling his name is generally adopted in the text, and a common form of transliteration in the index. It so happens that his own writing of his name in "European" letters was as a rule different from both. Uniformity in Russian names is unattainable, and the Russian Chancellor of 1875 is, so far as we can find, spelt with uniformity throughout the volume in the fashion adopted in this case both in England and in France, but never in dispatches, which are signed "Gortschakow." While the carelessness displayed in this volume is provoking, we repeat that the translation is an improvement upon that of the earlier volumes.

WE welcome in the name of the omnivorous general reader the publication by Messrs. Chatto & Windus of *The Court of the Tuilleries*, by "Le Petit Homme Rouge." It appears to a hardened reviewer of such volumes of gossip and scandal to be by far the best which has appeared upon the Second Empire. On the whole, the writer is so accurate and so well-informed that his book makes serious claim to be treated as

history. It is at least the backstairs view of the history of a period in which the backstairs played the leading part. We began the perusal of the volume with some prejudice against it. Such books are generally worthless, and the style (on account, we think, of translation) appeared to us stupidly vulgar in a remarkable degree. The Introduction is full of pompous platitudes, such as the statement about the Prince President that, "in spite of his literary leanings, he entertained no good opinion of the press." That "Napoleon le Petit" in 1850 did not think much of newspapers, which attacked him with ferocity and unanimity in all the countries with whose languages he was acquainted, is not a singular nor an interesting fact. The reflections of the writer are of a similar description:—

"He was doomed to drag that date of December 2 after him all his life. Far from proving an advantage, it became like the heavy ball attached to a convict's chain; and if it were not for Sedan it would alone suffice to explain the anecdote related by Madame Cornu about a gypsy who once predicted to her foster-brother that he would rise to the highest eminence of power, but be killed by a boulet."

Of like kind are the author's earliest historical allusions:—

"A month before the inauguration of this world-show (in which Russia, naturally, did not participate) the Emperor and Empress went to England on a visit to Queen Victoria. This was quite an event."

It is a source of pride to the reviewer that he was not deterred by these terrible passages from reading steadily through the book, and he is glad to confess how soon he began to read with interest, and even with delight. There have appeared in France articles signed with the pseudonym on the title-page, but not, we think, this volume, and it undoubtedly contains almost the first accurate collected statement on many of the most important international events of the period between 1852 and 1870. The origin of the war, for example, on which almost all writers, except the King of Roumania, have gone wrong—many of them wilfully—is treated in these pages with truth and clearness. We doubt whether it has anywhere as yet been distinctly stated that in 1869 the Hohenzollern candidature for the Spanish throne was not Spanish, but originated in Berlin:—

"The idea seems to have been then an exclusively Prussian one, no offer of the Crown coming from Spain, but Prince Bismarck opening negotiations with certain Spanish agents in order to bring about such an offer."

We doubt whether even the present author attributes sufficient importance to the diplomacy of Count Nigra; and it is nowhere stated that the personal friends who surrounded the Empress-Regent from the time of the fall of Ollivier till her flight from Paris were not to be trusted. Nevertheless, one passage applying to Count Nigra is here to be found which comes near the truth:—

"A conspicuous figure at the Court of the Tuilleries, he contrived to secure the favour of the Empress Eugénie, although he was the unflagging supporter of political interests which were absolutely opposed to those she had at heart."

The supporters of Bismarck in the Court of France are let off easily by the author. The excellent index contains the name of Monsignor Bauer, the confessor, of doubtful origin, who became the favourite preacher of the Palace chapel, and accompanied the Empress on her mission to Egypt for the opening of the Suez Canal, ending as it did in her apotheosis. We are only told of Bauer that he was "a prelate of the Papal Household, who ended badly." The singu-

larily interesting account given of the various members "of the Imperial family" might have been improved for English readers by a quotation from Mr. Bodley as to the closeness to our throne, in the order of succession, of Prince Napoleon Jerome, by reason of his descent from the Electress Sophia through King Jerome's marriage to the Crown Princess of Würtemberg. The author only points out the other descent through Princess Augusta of Great Britain from Frederick, Prince of Wales. We doubt whether our author is right in stating that on the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand Prince Napoleon became Napoleon V. in the eyes of the French Imperialists. The question turns on the Bonapartist theory of blood-royal. In the time of the First Empire the consent of the Senate, in addition to descent, was, we think, needed to constitute a claim after an abdication. In later Bonapartist times the doctrine of the necessity of the plebiscite, in addition to claim by descent, has been asserted; but we may be wrong, and the matter is one of merely speculative interest. Justice is hardly, perhaps, done to the great talents of Prince Napoleon Jerome. The author's reference to his relations with the Republic omits the fact that, having voted in the Assembly against the Marshal-President at the time of the dismissal of the Ministry and constitution of the Ministry of the 16th of May, he was adopted as a candidate of the Republic by Gambetta, and returned by the electorate as such. The *salon* of the Princess Mathilde in later days was also far less Bonapartist and far more Republican than is to be gathered from our author's pages. It was never, we think, counted against sound Republicans that they were among her friends. One of the foot-notes—which appear to come from the same pen as does the text—suggests that the title "Excellence" is no longer "used" of French Cabinet Ministers and French Ambassadors. We fancy that it is as much used in practice as was the case under the Empire. The precedence of French Cabinet Ministers in Republican houses in Paris is still that of the decree of Messidor.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN's issues, at a reduced price, of *Great Batsmen*, *Great Bowlers and Fielders*, *Great Golfers*, and *Great Lawn Tennis Players*, showing in each case "their methods at a glance," are sure to be in great demand this summer. The pictures exhibiting all the best poses and attitudes for the player are simply wonderful, and, studied by the intelligent who have natural gifts, should increase proficiency. The text is not so uniformly good, but "the play's the thing," and the pictures, which are as clear as daylight, need little description.

ROUTLEDGE'S "New Universal Library" advances at such a pace that it is difficult for a reviewer to keep up with it. He would have to be a "polymath," too, to be competent to notice all the books issued, for they are of a refreshing variety. There is a deal of solid sense and instruction in Helps's *Friends in Council* and *Companions of my Solitude* and J. H. Friswell's *The Gentle Life*. Helps's books have not the smartness which would nowadays be thought necessary to enliven sober discussions of problems of life, but we do not know that they are the worse for that. They certainly contain a store of lucid discussion of problems always vital to human society and progress. Friswell's book had a great success in its day, and was composed, we believe, of articles reprinted from *The Family Herald*. We do not see much opening for it nowadays, though it is interesting in its references to bygone manners, such as

that of Byronic melancholy. Friswell was not a vivid essayist like Carlyle, whose *Past and Present* is particularly welcome in view of the forthcoming celebrations at Bury St. Edmunds. Selden's *Table Talk* is a book of serene wisdom which should be read by all, and has here the advantage of a long Biographical Preface and notes by the learned S. W. Singer, with additions by Mr. W. S. W. Anson. Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosiana* is a feast hardly to the taste of latter-day readers. Wilson's high spirits led him frequently to high jinks which were mere rudeness. Mr. J. H. Millar fairly describes the merits and defects of the book, to which a glossary is appended. The *Rejected Addresses* of the brothers Smith have their amusing moments, though they are not nowadays, we fancy, much read. Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* and *Constitutional and other Essays* are two volumes of perpetual popularity. We know no better approach to history than through Macaulay, when all is said concerning his sledge-hammer style and occasional indifference to evidence. A translation of Hugo's *The Last Days of a Condemned*, which, by the by, seems to us hardly English as a title, gives a good idea of Hugo's forcible, imaginative prose. Another translation—that of Lucretius by the great H. A. J. Munro—should be a boon to many scholars. We would have given much to have this fine rendering within our reach at so cheap a price when we were busy with Latin. Lastly, Hazlitt's *Liber Amoris*, a reprint of the edition of 1823, is a strange, unedifying document; but it is a piece of the life of a great critic, written with obvious sincerity and force.

Webster's *Collegiate Dictionary* (Bell & Sons) aims at presenting "the most essential parts of Webster's International Dictionary" in a compact and convenient form. We have pleasure in saying that its 1,062 pages accomplish this purpose admirably; we have used the big Webster for many years with growing appreciation of its soundness, and commend this condensation of it. Various appendixes are very useful, including a "Pronouncing Vocabulary," a "Scottish Glossary," and a "Vocabulary of Rhymes." An ingenious method of indented leaves makes it easy to turn to any letter in the "Dictionary" immediately, and the volume includes a host of illustrations.

WE have received the issue for 1907 of *The London and Suburbs Trades' Directory, accompanied with a Gazetteer of England*. The volume is admirably arranged, and, so far as we have been able to test it, accurate in detail. It should prove of great value to any London establishment in ascertaining without delay the resources available in all lines of business from accordion pleating to work in zinc. Indexes throughout assist ready reference, and we can testify to the completeness of the "Gazetteer" which concludes the volume. It is published by the Town and County Directories, of Dalziel Place, Edinburgh, whose London office is at 72, Leadenhall Street.

WELSH LULLABY.

As a blossom sweet and rosy
Folds its petals for the night,
In my bosom curling cosy
Hush you, hush you, baby bright!
While I'm by thee, nothing cruel,
Not one harmful sound or sight
Shall come nigh thee, O my jewel!
O my armful of delight!

Little flowerets in the meadows,
Little nestlings in the trees
Now are sleeping in the shadows
To the cradling of the breeze;
But the blossom of my bosom,
But the birdie on my knees,
While I look him there and rock him
Has a warmer nest than these.

Start not! 'tis the ivy only
Tapping, tapping o'er and o'er.
Start not! 'tis the billow lonely
Lapping, lapping on the shore.
Through your dreaming you are beaming
O so purely now, my store,
You must see your angel, surely,
Smiling through Heaven's open door.
ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

THE BATTLE OF ÆTHANDUNE (EDINGTON): NEW LIGHT.

MAY I throw some new light on the site of the battle of Æthandune or Edington (see *Athenæum*, August 18th and September 15th, 1906), generally supposed to have been fought between King Alfred and the Danes at Edington, about four miles E.N.E. of Westbury, in Wiltshire?

To confine myself chiefly to the spelling of place-names, it has been objected to the site of the Polden Edington in Somerset, lying within the ancient boundaries of Glastonbury property, that it is spelt Edwinestona in the Domesday Survey of 1086. This is so; but Glastonbury Abbey had two manors, viz., Edwinestona, so spelt, near Ashbury in Berks, as we may gather from the early Rentalia of Glastonbury (1235-61), published in a separate volume of the Somerset Record Society; and Edington on the Poldens, one of the celebrated "Seven Sister Churches" served always by the monks from Glastonbury.

If we refer to Dugdale's "Monasticon" under Glastonbury Abbey, there is a very early twelfth-century reference to the Dominus de Edington (spelt thus) who gave a benefaction to the hermitage of Spraulesmede. If the place had been Edwinestona in 1086, would it have been Edington c. 1150, about the date of this benefactor's life? Further, old Adam of Domerham, the celebrated Glastonbury historian (p. 630), gives an independent version of Glastonbury Domesday property, and alludes to "the five hides of land in Edinton" (not Edwinestona), as if correcting the error of a Domesday scribe who confused the Berkshire Edwinestona and the Polden Edington. Indeed, Edwinestona, as applied to the Polden Edington, is a Domesday solecism, as far as I can discover.

Then there is that other place-name, the Arx Cynuit of Ascer, the Kenwith of Matthew of Westminster, the Castle of Cynwith of Simeon, the Cimwick or Cynwick of Roger de Hoveden. Where was this? The Bideford site has, I believe, been practically abandoned, as having no bearing on the Somerset and Athelney campaign. But there is the place-name Comwiche (with a very modern spelling of Combewitch), designating a pill or port on the west side of the river Parret, and commanded by a fortified knoll, part of which still bears the name of Castle. Let us cite some of the ancient variations of this place-name. In Domesday the spelling is Comich, Commit, and Com'it (Exon. Domesday); in Somerset Placita of Edwardian times it is Cumwyz or Cunpz (the z equivalent to th); in Kirby's Quest (c. 1286) it is called Villa de Comwyz; in the Exchequer Lay Subsidies, Commche; in a Wells MS. temp. Ed. I. there is a variation of Comys; in old Bridgwater documents temp. Edward IV. there is an alternative

spelling of Cumwich or Comwithe, and the little port there is described as "the Hed of Cumwich," i.e., a kind of terminus of Parret navigation. In Richard II.'s reign an Admiralty Court, with a jury of Cumbwyche men, sat here to decide a case of port dues at Axwater, fought out between the King and the Abbot of Glastonbury (see John of Glastonbury). Finally, it must be noted that Cumwich hill or port lies in a flat tract of land, and not in acombe or cwm, implying the presence of two converging hill-sides. The fortified knoll close by commands a very ancient British trackway, going east and west, and furnishing, to the present day, the boundaries of several ecclesiastical parishes. It also commands the well-known "Comwich passage" across the Parret, frequently used up to modern times. Lastly, all relics of Cumwich hill and castle belong to pre-Norman times, and its character fits in exactly with Asser's description with regard to its style of walling and the absence of a spring of water.

Just below Edington on the Poldens, and about two or three miles from it, are the remains of a fortified camp on the plain, and close to the level of the Parret. In old documents *temp. Henry III.* it was called "Burgh de capite montis." Here, in the reign of Henry II., Philip de Columbers, head of the Nether Stowey barony, had a Burgrift (Pipe Rolls). Legends of the Danes still cluster round the spot known now as Downend, and part of it as the "Baily field." In the Exon. Domesday it figures, surely, as "the Hundred of Donehetue." This spot, the importance of which was obscured by the creation of Bridgwater Castle in King John's reign, fits in exactly as the spot whither the Danes might have retreated after their defeat at Edington on the Poldens. In former days the Parret came close to it by a loop which appears on old maps clearly enough. In Saxton's map the spot is called "Chieschette of ye mount." It is, of course, higher up the Parret than Cumwich, and the Danes by their defeat here had lost the command of the mouth of the river itself. The word Chieschette is a compound, but the last part of it surely has something to do with *castellum* and *château*.

WILLIAM GRESWELL.

UNPUBLISHED LATIN VERSE BY LANDOR.

I HAVE recently met with eleven unpublished letters of W. S. Landor to his friend Walter Birch, containing three unpublished Latin poems, which may be interesting to scholars. The first was written in the autumn of 1805 (undated, but with postmark Nov. 6) during the suspense preceding Trafalgar; and Landor's correspondent received it on the same day as the intelligence of the victory. Birch's letter of acknowledgment is quoted in Forster's biography; but the verses themselves were supposed to have perished, and Mr. Sidney Colvin in his 'Landor' expressly regrets their loss.

Quid mors necis, miser heu Britanne!
An fidem speras ubi Gallus hostis?
Vix reclamantis pudeat! tuorum
Immemor audis?

Surge, quid cessas? patare Corsum
Ut Canopeis cumulata campo
Arma proiect, rapere insolentem
Pace sub ipsa.

Forsitan caros nimium penates
Respicis; caros tueari armis:
Quid licet Roma? Moribus
Restitutum rem;

Nonne pugnando potiora gessit
Miles in Gallos mal perduelles?
Rexque rivalum tuus occupavit
Dignior aulam?

Nonne pugnando potiora gessit
Mariburnus, campos repetens Batavos?
Nonne, cum lenta sanie fluebat
Turbidus Ister?

Quis fuit nescis, ubi vis Iberum
Fracta per Calpes freta tanderetur
Qui retrectantes laniata membra
Classe recepit?

Nec minor jam nunc tuus ille rostris
Insidet Neso: quoties sub illo
Horruit vastum pelagus regente
Fulminis iras!

Littori vincetas Pharus carinas
Vidit, et ridens "Agite, O Britanni!"
Clamat; irrumpunt, superantque malos
Nona sua signa.

Nullus invicos tacui tyrannos,
Nullus ultores patrie tacebo: tacebo
Improbum damno, celebrare honestum
Napoleonom.

Erige antiquas, Ptolemai, turres!
Prima vidisti refugium; quid obstat?
I, triumphibus agitare curru,
Gallia, ccessas?

Dum petens pacem nihil arrogabis.
Aequa Libertas lateri accubavit
Martis invicti, fueraque mundi
Publica cura.

Tene disruptus iterum catenis
Implicas tanto madidis cruce
Civium? paucos male feriaris
Verba Decembres.

En! adest vindex: animosus audit
Turbinem belli procul restauit;
"Cesset," edicti, properatque surdo
Ponere fines.

Ergo liquisti solium paternum,
Ergo, Alexander, populus colentum
Eximis carum capit, exterorum
Spesque saluque.

Ah, diu felix tibi sis et orbis,
Sis tuis constans meritis, nec ultra
Di velint quenquam; valeas, etarma
Justa valebunt.

The second piece is in a letter dated Pisa, November 27th, 1818, and is a kind of epigram on the absence of liberty in Italy:—

Juravit aequos facere cunctos Gallia
Et fecit,—aequos namque non posunt opes
Virtus, honores, reddere: aut ipsa. Aequitas
Reddit, tenetive lubrico parum statu
Seu purpuratos sive nudos Servitum.
Gaudete Galli! at Itali multo magis
Gaudete! quippe semper haec vobis fuit.
En auctorā cuique patrimonia!

The third is an epitaph on C. J. Fox; but whether written at the time of his death or subsequently does not appear. The letter containing it is dated Pisa, January 30th, 1820.

Torrens eloqui, inque prepotentes
Iraeundus acer, et feroci
Vultu vinculaque et cricum minatus;
Placandus tamen, ac velut catulus
Qui morsu digitum petit protro
Tum lambit decies—tuis amicis
Tanto carior in dies et horas
Quanto deciperis magis magisque—
O Foxi lepide, O miselle Foxi,
Ut totus (me ita di juven) peristi,
Qui nec fallere nec potes jocari!
Quia nemo cubitus quatit quiescere—
Vix jacta alea! vi silens frutillis!

There is also an epitaph written on the second Earl of Chatham during his mortal illness. It is a furious libel, and scarcely worthy of publication.

EDWARD H. R. TATHAM.

PRINCE HAGEN.

New York, June 6, 1907.

My attention has been called to your review of my novel 'Prince Hagen.' This was the first news I had received that the book was again before the English public. Will you permit me the space to state that this is an old work of mine, that it was written when I was only twenty-two, and was published in England at least four years ago? If I had known that it was to be republished, I should have requested that these facts be stated by the publisher. I have written no fiction since 'The Jungle.'

UPTON SINCLAIR.

* * * Messrs. Heinemann point out that the reverse of the title-page of their edition of 'Prince Hagen' bears the words: "Copyright, 1903. All rights reserved."

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 6th and 7th inst. the following books from the library of Mr. T. Russell, of Glasgow: Browning's *Bells and Pomegranates*, 8 parts, 1841-6, 28z. Coleridge's *Works*, mostly first editions, 43 vols., 1794-1845, 29z. 10s. *Faire Em*, a Pleasant Comedie, 1631, 21z. 10s. *Haden's Etchings*, Paris, 1866, 200z. *Jasper Heywood's Second Tragedie of Seneca*, imperfect, 1560, 15z. *Jonson's Works*, Gifford's edition, 9 vols., 1816, 12z. *Thomas Preston's Lamentable Tragedie of King Cambises (1570)*, 83z. *Swinburne's Queen Mother and Rosamund*, first edition, 1860, 29z. *Arundel Society's Publications* (142), 180z. *Manning and Bray's Surrey*, 3 vols., 1804-14, 12z. 5s.

The same auctioneers sold from the 11th to the 13th inst. the following books from the library of the late A. G. Hunter (of Constable's): Scott's *Sir Tristrem*, presentation copy, 1804, 15z. 10s.; *The Battle of Killiecrankie*, holograph poem (4 pp.), 35z. 10s.; *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, 1805, with a holograph poem (3 pp.), 72z.; *Marion*, first edition, large and fine paper, with an original drawing of Scott by D. Hunter, 1808, 12z. *Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility*, first edition, 3 vols., original boards, uncut, 1811, 42z. 10s. *Combe's English Dance of Death*, 2 vols., 1815-16, original boards, uncut, 22z. 10s. *Herrick's Hesperides*, first edition, 1648, 57z. *La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles*, 1762, 15z.

The same firm sold on the 14th inst. the dramatic library of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, among which were the following: *Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays*, 1647, 28z. *Geo. Chapman's An Humourous Dayes Myth* (imperfect), 1599, 17z. 5s.; *The Conspiracie of the Duke of Byron, &c.*, 1608, 12z.; *The Revenge of Busby d'Amboise*, 1613, 19z. *R. Davenport's A Newe Trick to Cheat the Devil*, 1639, 10z. 6s. *T. Dekker's The Whore of Babylon*, 1607, 24z. *Dekker and Webster's Northward Hoe*, 1607, 15z. 5s.; *Faire Em*, *The Miller's Daughter*, 1631, 14z. *Sheridan's The Rivals*, first edition, 15z. *Shakpeare, The Two Noble Kinsmen*, 1634, 25z. 10s.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bishops of Winchester: Part I. *Birinus to Stigand*, by the late W. R. Wood Stevens. Part II. *Walakin to Gardiner*, by W. W. Capes, 2/6 net. *Cope (H. F.)*, The Modern Sunday School in Principle and Practice, 3/ net. *Doney (C. G.)*, An Efficient Church, 5/ net. *Ort (J.)*, The Bible under Trial, 6/ net. Apologetic papers in view of present-day assaults on Holy Scripture. *Sharpe (G. H.)*, Thoughts for the Thankful, 1/6. Little helps to a habit of thankfulness. *Speicher (J.)*, The Conquest of the Cross in China, 5/ net. *Tyler (W. F.)*, The Dimensional Idea as an Aid to Religion, 1/ net. *Wherry (E. M.)*, Islam and Christianity in India and the Far East, 4/ net.

Law.

Jelf (E. A.), Where to find your Law. Third Edition. A discursive bibliographical essay upon the various divisions and subdivisions of the law of England and the statutes, reports of cases, and textbooks containing such law, with a full Index.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Arnott (J. A.) and Wilson (J.), The Petit Trianon, Versailles, Part I., 2/ net each part to subscribers. Illustrated by a series of measured drawings and photographs of the entire building, exterior and interior, including a large selection of the furniture, and various details of ironwork and brasswork, together with an historical account of the palace and descriptive letterpress. In 3 parts.

Binyon (L.), Catalogue of Drawings by British Artists and Artists of Foreign Origin working in Great Britain and preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, Vol. IV., 14/.

Collector, Vol. III., 10/ net. Contains articles and illustrations, reprinted from *The Queen*, of interest to the collectors of china, engravings, glass, needlework, pictures and embroidery, lace, old silver, old books and prints, &c.

Tebbs (L. A.), The Art of Bobbin Lace, 5/ net. A practical textbook of workmanship; shows also how to clean and repair valuable lace.

Poetry and Drama.

Early English Lyrics, 6/ net. Chosen by E. K. Chambers and F. Sidgwick. Amorous, divine, moral, and trivial. *Elliott (G.)*, The Spanish Gypsy, The Legend of Jubal, and other Poems, Old and New. Popular Edition, 3/6 net. For former notice see *Athenaeum*, June 20, 1868, p. 355.

Ibsen (H.), Works; Vol. X. *Hedda Gabler*: The Master Builder, 4/ net. With introductions by W. Archer. *Jones (H.)*, and *Herman (H.)*, The Silver King, 2/6 net. A drama in five acts.

Miles (G. H.), *Said the Rose, and other Lyrics*, 3/6 net. With an Introduction by Prof. Churton Collins.
 Shaw (G. B.), *John Bull's Other Island; Major Barbara; How He lied to her Husband*, 6/. Including voluminous introductions.
 Song of Songs, which is Solomon's, 5/ net.
 Wine, Women, and Song, 1/6 net. A volume of the King's Classics, consisting of medieval Latin students' songs, translated into English verse, with an Essay by J. A. Symonds.

Music.

Hervey (A.), *Alfred Bruneau*, 2/6 net. In the Living Masters of Music Series.

Bibliography.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada. In the University of Toronto Studies. Index, Vols. I.-IX., by H. H. Langton.

Philosophy.

Mackenzie (J. S.), *Lectures on Humanism*, 4/6. With special reference to its bearings on sociology.
 Pringle-Pattison (A. S.), *The Philosophical Radicals and other Essays*, 6/ net. With chapters reprinted on the Philosophy of Religion in Kant and Hegel.

Political Economy.

Blackmar (F. W.), *Economics*, 6/ net. A working manual for students and instructors by a Professor of the University of Kansas.
 Bulletin of the International Labour Office. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3, 8/- net annually. Contents: Introduction, International Labour Legislation, National Labour Legislation. I. Laws and Orders; II. Parliamentary Action; III. Resolutions of Congresses; IV. Bibliography.
 McMillan (M.), *Labour and Childhood*, 3/6. Deals with disease, the hygiene of instruction, the school doctor at home and in other lands.

History and Biography.

Beck (E. J.), *Memorials to serve for a History of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe*, 10/- net. With a chapter on the Geology of the Thames Valley and of Rotherhithe, by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, and numerous illustrations.

Bentley, W. Holman, D.D., by his Widow, H. M. Bentley, 6/- net. The life and labours of a Congo pioneer, with a photogravure portrait, map, and 16 other illustrations.

Bigelow (J.), *Peace Given as the World Giveth. The Portsmouth Treaty and its first year's fruits*. Chronicle of Jocelyn of Brakelond, 1/- net. Edited by Sir E. Clarke. Bury St. Edmunds Pageant Edition, 1907.

Court of the Tuilleries, 1852-1870, by Le Petit Homme Rouge, 7/6 net. See p. 759.

Coventry Leet Book, or Mayor's Register, Part I, 15/. Transcribed and edited by M. D. Harris in the Early English Text Society Original Series. Contains the records of the city Court Leet, or View of Frankpledge, 1420-1555, with divers other matters.

Dixon (W. W.), *Queens of Beauty and their Romances*, 2 vols. 24/- net.

Gillow (J.), *Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire in 1590*. With notes on the designated manorial lords, biographical and genealogical, and brief histories of their estates down to the present day.

Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-Fourth Year of the Reign of King Henry II., 1177-8.

Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe, 1600-72, 10/- net. Reprinted from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. E. J. Fanshawe of Parsloes, with 4 photogravure portraits and 29 other reproductions.

Newmarch (R.), *Poetry and Progress in Russia*, 7/6 net. Covers a period extending from the first publications of Poushkin, in 1814, to the death of Nadson, in 1886; consists of an Introduction and studies of Poushkin, Lermontov, Koltsov, Nekrasov, Nikitin, Khomiakov, and Nadson, and has full-page portraits.

Poets' Country, 21/- net. Edited by A. Lang. The contributors are Prof. Churton Collins, E. H. Coleridge, W. J. Loftie, Michael Macmillan, and Andrew Lang, with 50 illustrations in colour by F. S. Walker.

Pratt (Lieut.-Col. S. C.), *The Waterloo Campaign*, 5/- net. No. 5 in the Special Campaign Series, with 7 maps and sketches.

Sarda (H. B.), *Hindu Superiority*, 6r. An attempt to determine the position of the Hindu race in the scale of nations.

Union of 1707, by Various Writers, with an Introduction by P. Hume Brown. A survey of events, and the text of the Articles of Union. Indexed.

Wall (J. C.), *An Old English Prayer*, 6/- net.

Weeks (G. E.), *W. Spencer Walton*, 3/6 net.

Wright (H. C. S.), *A Life of Togo*, 1/- net. With 9 illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

Afalo (F. G.), *Sunshine and Sport in Florida and the West Indies*, 16/- net. With 47 illustrations.

Bradshaw's Through Routes to the Chief Cities of the World, 5/- net. Edited by Prof. A. H. Keene & S. Reed. A comprehensive handbook of colonial and foreign travel; descriptive routes of the chief railways, ocean-lines, and caravan tracks; maps, plans, and vocabularies; also supplementary notes on the Spas and Health Resorts of Great Britain.

Fisher (G. A.), *A Woman Alone in the Heart of Japan*, 7/6 net. Illustrated.

Itinerary of John Leland, in or about the Years 1532-43, Parts I-III, 18/- net. Edited by L. T. Smith. Identifications of places in the original and maps of routes.

Kennedy (H. A.), *New Canada and the New Canadians*, 3/6. Has Preface by Lord Strathcona, coloured and other illustrations, and a map.

Macfarlane (W.), *Geographical Collections relating to Scotland*, Vol. II. Edited from Macfarlane's Transcript in the Advocates' Library by Sir A. Mitchell.

Moulin (Lieut.-Col. du), *Two Years on Trek*, 10/- net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Greene (J.), *The Insect-Hunter's Companion*, Fifth Edition, 1/6 net. Instructions for collecting and preserving butterflies, moths, beetles, bees, flies, &c. Revised and extended by A. B. Farm.

Education.

Fraser (J. N.), *Modern Methods of teaching English in Germany*, and other Papers, 3/- Occasional Reports, No. 4.

Sharp (W. H.), *The Educational System of Japan*, 5/- Occasional Reports, No. 3.

Philology.

Plautus, *Mostellaria*, Second Edition, 4/6. Edited by E. A. Sonnenschein, with Notes Explanatory and Critical.

School-Books.

Arnold (E. V.), *Forum Latinum*, 3/6. A first Latin book. Balzac (H. de), *Le Colonel Chabert*, 2/- Edited by H. W. Preston in the Oxford Modern French Series.

Contes choisis de Voltaire, 1/6 net. In *Les Classiques Français*, edited by H. W. Allen.

Heath's Modern Language Series: *Victor Hugo's Quatre-Vingt-Treize*, 2/-. Authorized school edition, abridged and edited, with Notes and Glossary, by C. Fontaine.

Ruskin (J.), *Of Kings' Treasures* (from 'Sesame and Lilies'), 1/- net. Edited for schools by E. D. Jones. Copyright edition.

Sand (G.), *Jeanne*, 3/6 net. Edited by C. Hugon in the Oxford Higher French Series.

Science.

Adamson (H. G.), *The Skin Affections of Childhood*, 5/- net. One of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Barwell (H.), *Diseases of the Larynx*, 5/- net. Another of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Boyle (H. Edmund G.), *Practical Anaesthetics*, 5/- net. A volume of the Oxford Medical Publications.

British Standard Specification for Steel Bars, for use in Automatic Machines, 2/6 net. Engineering Standards Committee Report No. 32.

Cash (C.) and Heiss (H.), *Our Slaughter-House System*, and the German Abattoir, 5/- net.

Cottage Farm Series: No. 4, *The Simple Life on Four Acres*, by F. A. Morton; No. 5, *Six Acres by Hand Labour*, by H. E. Moore, 1/- net each. No. 4 is the record of a young Government clerk who gave up his appointment four years ago, and has lived on a small holding in Essex.

Fothergill (W. E.), *A Course of Lectures to Midwives and Maternity Nurses*, 4/- net.

Guthrie (L. G.), *Functional Nervous Disorders in Childhood*, 7/6 net. A fourth volume of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Housden (C. E.), *Practical Earthwork Tables*, 2/6; *Practical Hydraulic Tables and Diagrams*, 3/6. The latter deals with water supply and drainage.

Kingsley (R. G.), *Eversley Gardens and Others*, 6/- net. With 18 illustrations.

Morten (H.), *Health in the Home Life*, 2/6 net.

Sargent (P.), *Surgical Emergencies*, 5/- net. In the Oxford Medical Publications.

Saunt (T. E.), *Health for Children*, 2/6. A family guide to their management from infancy to youth.

Serviss (G. P.), *Pleasures of the Telescopes*, 6/- net. An illustrated guide for amateur astronomers.

Simpson-Baikie (E. B.), *New Navigation Tables*, 5/- Tables to facilitate the solution of combined altitudes when worked by Marcq Saint-Hilaire's method.

Strickland (F.), *A Manual of Petrol Motors and Motor-Cars*, 18/- net. Comprising the designing, construction, and working of petrol motors, with 329 illustrations.

Sutherland (G. A.), *The Treatment of Diseases in Children*, 5/- net. Yet another of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Twelvetrees (W. N.), *Concrete-Steel Buildings*, 10/- net.

Walker (S. F.), *A Pocket-Book of Electric Lighting and Heating*, 7/6 net.

Fiction.

Bindloss (H.), *His Lady's Pleasure*, 6/-

Carane (M.), *Why Jane Matcham Disappeared*, 6/- A sensational mystery, with frontispiece by H. Piffard.

Crawford (F. M.), *A Roman Singer*, 6/- For notice of former edition see *Athen.*, June 7, 1884, p. 725.

Davis (M. E. M.), *The Price of Silence*, 6/- The scene is laid in America; the illustrations are by G. Tyng.

Deeping (Warwick), *A Woman's War*, 6/-

Devil's Peppshow, by the Author of 'A Time of Terror,' 6/- Is a tale of 1906, with political interest.

Dickens (C.), *Dombey and Son*, 2 vols., 10/- net each. Nos. XVIII. and XIX. in the National Edition. For notice of former volumes see *Athen.*, Oct. 27, 1906, p. 508; Dec. 15, 1906, p. 770.

Dumas (A.), *La Dame de Monsoreau*; *The Forty-Five*, 2/6 each.

Elkington (N.), *She and They*, 3/6.

Warden (F.), *The Marriage Broker*, 6/- Has for its theme the matrimonial market.

Wiggin (K. D.), *New Chronicles of Rebecca*, 6/- Deals with the domestic life of an American girl, and has 8 illustrations by F. C. Yohn.

General Literature.

Baker (E. A.), *History in Fiction*, Vol. I.—English. Vol. II.—American and Foreign. 2/6 each. A guide to the best historical romances, sagas, novels, and tales. Founded on the 'Historical Appendix' to the author's 'Guide to the Best Fiction,' published in 1903.

Diaries of Three Women of the Last Century, 1821-99, 6/- Edited by Evelyn St. Leger.

Kupfer (G. H.), *Legends of Greece and Rome: Stories of Long Ago*, Third Edition, 2/6 net. In Told through the Ages Series.

Maude (F. N.), *War and the World's Life*, 12/6 net. With diagrams and map.

Mullan (F. C.), *Brown's Seaman's Wages Calculator*, 2/6 net. Routledge's New Universal Library: Hobbes's *Leviathan*; *The True Travels and Adventures of Capt. John Smith*, edited with an Introduction by A. J. Phillip, 1/- net each.

Sinclair (C.), *The Industrial Republic*, 6/- Explains the author's interpretation of the present and future position of Capital and Labour in America.

General Literature.

Skinner (T.), *The London Banks and Kindred Companies and Firms*, 1907-8, 10/- net.

Pamphlets.

Bettex (Prof. F.), *Doubts*, 1/- net. Translated by the Rev. H. W. Brutzer. I. Doubts. II. Revelation.

Brief Account of the Original Waldseemüller World-Maps of 1507 and 1516, and the Important Connection of the Former with the Fourth Centenary of the Naming of America.

Diary of a Belgian Traveller in the Abir Region. Written in defence of the Congo Administration.

Livingstone College Year-Book, 1907, 6d. A record of a year's work at the College, and of former students in all parts of the world, containing hints to travellers in matters of health, outfit, and travel.

Oxford and the Nation, I. Reprinted from *The Times*. St. Albans and its Pageant, 1907, 1/- Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, Report for the Hundred and Sixteenth Year.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Berger (P.), *Quelques Aspects de la Foi moderne dans les Poèmes de Robert Browning*.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lajonquière (E. Lunet de), *Inventaire des Monuments du Cambodge*, Vol. II, 15fr. One of the Publications of the Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient, and fully illustrated.

Poetry and Drama.

Berger (P.), William Blake: *Mysticisme et Poésie*, 10fr. Hoceïne-Azad, *La Roserie du Savoir, Choix de Quatrains mystiques*, traduits des meilleurs Auteurs persans.

Bibliography.

Revista de Bibliografia catalana, Janer—Desembre de 1904, 10fr.

History and Biography.

Archivio Muratoriano, No. 4, 4l.

Bayet (A.) et Albert (F.), *Les Ecrivains politiques du dix-neuvième Siècle*: Extraits, 3fr.

Bourgin (G.), *Guibert de Nogent*, 1058-1124, 7fr.

Brunettié (F.), *Discours de Combat*, Series II, 3fr. 50.

Charlaine (L.), *L'Influence française en Angleterre au dix-septième Siècle*: la Vie sociale, la Vie littéraire, 7fr.

Fagnat (E.), *Propos littéraires*, Series IV, 5fr. 50.

Förster (M.), *Die sozialen Strömungen in der englischen Literatur des 19 Jahrhunderts*. An offprint from the Jahrbuch des Freien Deutschen Hochstifts.

Laudet (F.), *Souvenirs d'Hier*, 3fr. 50.

Luchaire (A.), *Innocent III: la Question d'Orient*, 3fr. 50.

Maricourt (Baron de), *Madame de Souza et sa Famille*, 7fr. 50.

Palat (Col.), *La Stratégie de Moltke* in 1870, 10fr.

Paulatos (N.), *Η Ηραρχία τοῦ Οὐρανού*.

Sacher-Masoch (W. de), *Confessions de ma Vie*, 3fr. 50.

Vandal (A.), *L'Avénement de Bonaparte*: Vol. II, La République consulaire.

Geography and Travel.

Boland (H.), *Nouveaux Ziggazags en France*, 4fr.

Bovet (M. A. de), *L'Ecosse*, 4fr.

Philology.

Curtius (Anna), *Der französische Aufsatz im deutschen Schuhunterricht*, 4m.

Laurand (L.), *Etudes sur le Style des Discours de Cicéron*, 7fr. 50.

General Literature.

Rabusson (H.), *Le Grief Secret*, 3fr. 50.

Pamphlets.

Gaidoz (H.), *Introduction à l'Étude de l'Ethnographie politique*.

** All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for July Mr. Arthur C. Benson begins a causerie under the title 'At Large.' 'A Girl of the Reform Bill,' by S. G. Tallentyre, contrasts domestic life in 1830 with that of to-day. Dr. W. H. Fitchett, in the first of three articles 'Amongst the Mutiny Cities of India,' revives the memories that cling about Delhi. In 'My Cousin the Bookbinder,' an imaginary monologue, Mr. E. V. Lucas shows us Elia through his kinsman's eyes. Canon Barnett writes on 'The Recreation of the People'; Major G. F. MacMunn on the Boers as 'Outlaws of Yesterday'; and Sir Clements R. Markham on 'The Personality of Edward VI.' In verse are 'A Grammarian's Wedding,' a Browning echo by F. S., and 'The

Christchurchman's Lament, by R. A. K., touching the Oxford Pageant.

THE July *Blackwood* will contain the first of a series of deer-stalking articles by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, entitled 'The High Tops of Black Mount.' The number also contains 'New Light on Mary, Queen of Scots,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, based on unpublished letters found in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; 'Papers of an Old Scots Family,' by Mr. J. G. A. Baird of Colstoun; 'The Egyptian Boom,' by Sir R. Hamilton Lang, who gives a startling account of land speculation in Egypt; and 'The American Millionaire,' by Mr. Charles Whibley.

THE forthcoming number of *The Dublin Review* includes 'A Modern Theory of Human Personality,' by the Rev. R. H. Benson; 'Roma Sacra,' by Dr. William Barry; and 'Two Views of Cardinal Newman,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward.

MR. UNWIN will publish soon a new novel by Mr. A. G. Hales, entitled 'A Lindsay of the Dale.' It deals with the fortunes of a British family in Australia at the time when the penal settlements were in full force. The author is on familiar ground in this book, for he was born in the Bush, and spent much of his life among the scenes he depicts.

NEXT week Mr. Henry Frowde will publish at the Oxford University Press a Sonnet-Sequence, by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, upon the unveiling of the Rhodes Memorial at Oxford on the 12th inst. by Lord Rosebery. It will be prefaced by a brief appreciation of Rhodes, with an account of his death and a description of his romantic interment in the granite caves of the "lonely Matoppos" in 1902.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE & Co. are publishing shortly a new novel by Major Arthur Haggard, entitled 'Malcolm the Patriot.'

MR. LEONARD CRESSWELL INGLEBY is publishing with Mr. Werner Laurie shortly 'Oscar Wilde: a Literary Appreciation.' The book gives a general account and detailed criticisms of his works.

MESSRS. BROWN, LANGHAM & Co. are publishing on Monday a new society novel by Mr. Harold Wintle, author of 'The Cleansing of the Lords.' 'A Mirror of Folly' traces the career of several members of a guild formed by a great lady in society with the idea that all of them shall pledge themselves to do some work that will earn money.

A NEW dictionary of Dickens will be issued by Messrs. Routledge in January. The work is being compiled by Mr. A. J. Philip, and will contain the whole of the characters and the scenes of the novels and miscellaneous works arranged in alphabetical order. The characteristics of the places and the people will be described by quotations from the works themselves.

THE second volume of the English version of Dr. Bielschowsky's 'Life of Goethe' is now ready, and the third and concluding volume is in the press.

The *Oxford Magazine* for Wednesday last rebukes us for our reviews of Mr. Joseph's book on logic, and the last section of the great English dictionary. To add poetical quotations to Dr. Murray's examples is apparently regarded as mere carping, or "innocent pastime":—

"It is to be lamented that after reviewing the Dictionary all these years *The Athenæum* should understand so little what is the work which a Dictionary performs."

We have always given the 'Dictionary' full credit for its wonderful analysis and store of words, but we hold, and shall continue to hold, that its examples should as far as possible be taken from the best English. Some of the collectors for the 'Dictionary' seem to have thought that *The Daily Courant*, let us say, has the same authority as a maker and user of words as Tennyson. The exhibition of examples by writers of real authority we think a matter not of "innocent pastime," but vital importance.

MESSRS. LONGMAN are publishing in July 'Scylla and Charybdis; or, the Old Theology and the New,' for the Rev. George Tyrrell. This is a series of essays (mostly reprints) in which the writer tries to reconcile the sacrosanct character of revelation and dogma on which the old theology was built with the full scientific and philosophical liberty claimed by the new theology; to escape the fatal consequences of petrifaction on the one hand, and those of wholesale disintegration on the other. The book is introduced by some reflections on the nature and value of Catholicism.

A WRITER in *Notes and Queries* for this week has an interesting note on Erasmus, which gives some needed instruction to the critic who in *The Edinburgh Review* of last April dealt with Acton's 'Lectures on Modern History.' Acton's description of the great humanist as "Erasmus Rogers" was taken to be a mistake, and followed up by a theory that the editors of the 'Lectures' allowed a supposed reference to "John Rogers, the proto-martyr of the Marian persecution," to creep from the margin into the text! This fine mare's nest of supposition in the best German style might have been avoided if the critic in question had had a competent knowledge of Erasmus.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS has decided to collect and publish the principal political writings and speeches made by the Count de Chambord, the Count of Paris, and himself. He will contribute to the volume a preface, in which he will review the present political situation in France.

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY is about to issue the first of a series of lists of such Manor Court Rolls as are in the possession of private persons, stewards of manors, or

corporate bodies, as distinguished from the Rolls preserved in the Record Office, the British Museum Library, and other public collections. The success of such an undertaking depends to a great extent on the support of local antiquaries, which it fully deserves. Any information respecting the existence of Court Rolls, the periods which they cover, and their present custodians will be gratefully received by the Registrar of the Society (Mr. Charles Greenwood), 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple. The lists will be issued in parts, at intervals, as such information accumulates, and supplied gratuitously to members of the Society.

VERLAINE left a manuscript hitherto unpublished, which will be issued next week through A. Messein, with a preface by M. Louis Loviot. The book is called 'Voyage en France par un Français.'

THE well-known Piccadilly bookseller Mr. Bernard Quaritch has removed to more commodious premises at 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street.

THE French *bourse nationale littéraire*, which was awarded for the first time last year (when M. Abel Bonnard obtained it for his volume of verse 'Les Familiers'), was awarded on Monday last to M. Charles Géniaux, the author of a romance, 'L'Homme de Peine,' of which the scene is placed in Brittany. This work, on which the author is said to have spent seven years, was published in 1905.

THE *Figaro* publishes the conditions under which the extensive library of the late J. K. Huysmans is to be disposed of. It will not be sold by auction. The annotated theological books are divided among his two friends, his secretary, and the Abbé Fontaine, Curé of Notre Dame Auxiliatrice de Clichy. He has left to his executor, M. Lucien Descaves, the portion of his library which deals with the history of Paris. He expressly stipulates that nothing shall be published of his correspondence or literary work except what is already inserted in the books he has himself passed for press, and the three studies of three Paris churches which are to appear during the next season.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, signed at Geneva July 6, 1906 (3d.); Annual Report by the Accountant to the Scotch Education Department (6d.); Education, Scotland, Training of Teachers (5½d.); Memorandum on the Study of Languages (1½d.); Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, &c. (2d.); Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 1906 (4½d.); and New Rules concerning the Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation (½d.).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Holiday Fiction, Short Stories, and Books for the Tourist.

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Birds of the British Islands. Part V. By Charles Stonham. (E. Grant Richards.) —Our first general impression of this work is confirmed by perusal of the part now before us, which deals with seventeen species belonging to the families of Hirundinidae and Fringillidae. The plates are a model of delicacy and finish, and in the majority of cases—what is of greater importance—as true to life as they are pleasing to the eye. For instance, the portraits of the swallow, bullfinch, goldfinch, brambling, and twite could not be better. Not quite so satisfactory are the greenfinch and the chaffinch, the latter being, we should imagine, an extremely difficult and elusive subject, whether in colour or in black and white.

The letterpress is sound, but not in any way remarkable. Mr. Stonham's faults are those of omission only. It is a thankless task to repeat in another form what has been already written so many times before, and it may be that there is little scope left for originality in compiling a book of this type. Mr. Stonham's experience has at any rate enabled him to sift and weigh the statements of a host of predecessors, and this he has been content to do, without contributing many new observations of his own. He has not attempted to grapple with the wide subject of local names, and it must be admitted that, interesting as these are, they often have their origin in such confusion of thought and inaccuracy of observation as to be misleading in the extreme. A valuable innovation in a publication of this sort would be a small map inserted in the account of each separate species, to show at a glance its exact distribution in the British Isles. We should also like to see the inevitable description of nest and eggs supplemented by a little study of the nestlings themselves and a closer attention to the details of the home life.

We are not sorry that Mr. Stonham refrains from trying to reproduce bird-songs by the weird syllabic renderings which to one who is already familiar with the original may sometimes seem apt enough, but to one in search of information will often convey an entirely wrong impression. It seems the more satisfactory plan to describe in general terms the quality of such music, and if possible to suggest its main characteristic. Thus of the swallow we read "the song is low, twittering, and musical, always seeming to imply contentment and happiness"; of the bullfinch, that its song is "very low and of a chattering character, but mellow and decidedly pleasant"; and that its call-note, "often uttered on the wing, is a low and plaintive whistle." Among happy songsters are reckoned, too, the goldfinch and the chaffinch, though the main feature of the latter's performance is energy, and Mr. Warde Fowler's well-known description of him as the "bowling bird" appeals at once to any cricketer.

We observe that the bill of the hawfinch is described as "plumbeous," but no mention is made of the fact that it becomes almost flesh-coloured in the middle of winter. Mr. Stonham notes that, for all this bird's caution and shyness, little or no attempt is made to conceal the nest. Its partiality for peas is of course brought against it, and one instance has come under our own observation of a hawfinch having lost its life during a raid on a strawberry-bed. Yew-berries are also mentioned as favourite

food, and indeed the litter beneath these trees, if overhanging a garden path, will betray the presence of these interesting birds when they might otherwise pass unnoticed; but it is the kernel only which is eaten, the soft pulp and split stones being scattered about wholesale.

In writing of the comparatively rare tree sparrow Mr. Stonham does not mention the fact that where it is found nesting there is almost certain to be a small colony. Among other situations for its nest, he gives an open position among the branches of a tree; such a case must, we think, be exceptional, and for one tenanted by a genuine tree sparrow it is safe to say that we might find many thousands belonging to its cousin the house sparrow.

Nature's Craftsmen: Popular Studies of Ants and other Insects. By H. C. McCook. (Harper & Brothers.) —The importance of this book lies in its attempt to describe intelligent method in the lives of other animals than man—in fact, to study the social economy of ants, other insects, and spiders. The difficulty of such an undertaking, and a limitation in result, are inseparable from our habit of reading human psychology in the sense-perceptions of other creatures. We study nature by our use of five senses. Whether insects (to confine the question to those enumerated by Mr. McCook) are in possession of more or fewer than these is at present only to be estimated by analogy; whether the sense-perceptions of insects are similar to our own is a problem more or less dependent on probability; and the question as to whether they cognize a material world in agreement with our own experience is an open one. This element of error is always present in that attractive theory of animal mimicry which is now freely advanced as a postulate in evolutionary discussion. What is conscious effort of assimilation in the struggle for concealment? And what is the unconscious action of natural selection in furthering the same object? In reading the pages of this book these reflections are an urgent necessity, lest we predicate the presence of human sensory impressions as universal in nature. This is evidently more or less in the mind of Mr. McCook when he writes:—

"It appears that the name 'queen,' as commonly applied by entomologists and others to the fertile female of hymenopterous insects, such as bees, wasps, and ants, is misleading to the general reader. The functions of the ant queen seem to be limited to those above described—namely, first, the mason or carpenter work and other labours necessary to establish the original nucleus of a formicary; and, subsequently, the increase of the colony by depositing eggs. There is really no headship analogous to that which the word 'queen' expresses among men." This is a wise and necessary distinction, and one not to be forgotten in the study of animal psychology.

If, however, we are apt in some phases of insect life to impute too much intelligent action, we are in other cases too prone to minimize its existence and to take refuge in that Mesopotamian explanation "blind instinct." The Cicada, so well known in America as the "seventeen-year locust" (*Tibicina septendecim*), will serve as an illustration. For seventeen years the pupae of this species remain underneath the ground, emerging at the end of that period with a regularity which renders the reappearance of exceptional broods a matter of exact and certain calculation. This long subterranean vigil is not necessarily one of usual pupal inaction; it is better expressed as a period of existence in an immature condition; there is no proof of unconsciousness; there are probably periods of long repose; but

the seventeen-year limit will be faithfully maintained, and at its expiration the creatures will appear above the surface, acquire their mature form, and spend their few remaining weeks of existence in the universal nuptial infatuation and in the generation of eggs according to nature's imperative law for reproduction. To account for this periodic visitation the application of human psychology is inadequate, and therefore the phenomenon is ascribed to "instinct." Thus between the Charybdis of human cognition and the Scylla of "animal instinct" the study of animal psychology for the present steers its devious course.

In dealing with the application of this book we are in danger of ignoring its facts, which, with the illustrations, entitle it to be considered one of the most interesting and instructive entomological publications of recent date. Its contents were written at various times as contributions to American magazines, and its method is popular in the best sense of the term. So-called popular books on this subject consist frequently of somewhat indiscriminate quotations from other writers, but Mr. McCook has seen what he describes; to use his own words, he

"has observed innumerable thousands of ants, has lived in his tent in the midst of their great communities, and watched them at all hours of day and night under a great variety of conditions, natural and artificial."

By the record of these new and first-hand observations we realize how little we know of the sensory impressions or mental images of other animals than ourselves.

European Animals: their Geological History and Geographical Distribution. By R. F. Scharff. (Constable & Co.) —In this well-illustrated book Dr. Scharff returns to a subject on which he has already written several essays. The maps illustrating the earlier stages of European history and the ranges of various animals will aid the student considerably in his study of the text. It should be added that by "animals" Dr. Scharff, unlike many popular writers, does not merely mean beasts and birds; while the distribution of plants is dealt with to enforce his arguments.

The Sense of Touch in Mammals and Birds. By Walter Kidd. (A. & C. Black.) —It is a little difficult to see to whom this book appeals—hardly to the naturalist, for a considerable part thereof was, the author tells us, refused publication by the Zoological Society of London "without very great alterations and additions"; on the other hand, it is much too elaborate and detailed for the general reader. It is not at all concise, it is not very clear, and it has no index. It seems to us that a great deal of labour has been misspent.

T. H. Huxley. By J. R. Ainsworth Davis. (Dent & Co.) —Mr. Ainsworth Davis has written a dull memoir. Fortunately, the biographical materials are so ample that there is no need to complain of want of accuracy; but there is a lacuna in Mr. Leonard Huxley's account of his father, which Mr. Davis might have filled much better than he has; he might, that is, have described more fully the method of those wonderful and entrancing lectures to students which Huxley gave to his biological class at South Kensington. Although it is now more than thirty years since it was the great privilege of the present writer to attend those lectures, the savour of them remains with him, and is still very pleasant. We do not see the need of this work, except that without it the series of "English Men of Science" would have been incomplete.

THE EXISTENCE OF POSITIVE ELECTRONS.

II.

In the first article on this subject (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4147) some reasons were brought forward against Prof. Lorentz's theory that positive electrons are but inert or sluggish bodies, the movement of the speedy negative electrons or corpuscles being, according to him and his Cambridge supporters, in itself sufficient to account for all electrical and magnetic phenomena. The experiments by which these reasons were supported were all made in air at ordinary pressure, or, so to speak, in the normal conditions of terrestrial matter, and seemed to indicate that electrons or positively charged particles were shot off from ordinary matter, and showed themselves capable of moving with great speed through glass and other fairly dense substances without leaving behind them any recognizable sign of their passage.

Prof. Rutherford has further shown (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4122) that the Alpha rays from highly radio-active substances like radium and actinium are streams of positively charged particles which have the like power, and that not only is the mass of these particles the same, whether they are expelled from uranium, thorium, radium, or actinium, but also that the relation of the charge to the mass (technically known as the value of $\frac{e}{m}$) remains the same after as before the passage of the particle through matter. Prof. Bragg, on the other hand, has shown that the Alpha particle loses energy (probably by ionization) on its passage through different substances, and that this loss varies with the atomic weight of the element traversed. Finally, the value of $\frac{e}{m}$, or the ratio of charge to mass, has been directly measured by Prof. Rutherford in the case of the Alpha particle from radium, and has been found to be fifty-one thousand electro-magnetic units per gramme.

What happens when this particle passes through matter is still very obscure. According to Prof. Bragg, it maintains a perfectly rectilinear course, passing through the atoms of all the solids, liquids, or gases it meets, and never swerving as the result of any encounter, until, at any rate, it is near the end of its course. Prof. Rutherford in the main confirms this, and thinks it proves the existence of a strong electric field either within the atom or in its immediate neighbourhood. It would perhaps be better to await some further exposition of the structure of the atom before accepting this hypothesis unreservedly. What is more to the present purpose is the careful comparison made by Prof. Rutherford of the mass of the Alpha particle (which, as we have seen, is assumed to be the same for all specially radio-active substances) with that of ordinary atoms. This he thus summarizes:

"The value of $\frac{e}{m}$ for the hydrogen ion in the electrolysis of water is known to be very nearly 10^4 . The hydrogen ion is supposed to be the hydrogen atom with a positive charge, so that the value of $\frac{e}{m}$ for the hydrogen atom is 10^4 . The observed value of $\frac{e}{m}$ for the α particle is 5.1×10^4 , or in round numbers one-half that of the hydrogen atom."—*Philosophical Magazine* for October, 1906. This is confirmed later by his remark that, "if we assume that the α particle carries the same charge as the hydrogen ion, the mass of the α particle is twice that of the hydrogen atom," which gives him occasion for many arguments in favour of his contention that the Alpha particle is really an atom of the monatomic gas helium, or rather is transformed into such an atom when it

has lost its energy by the production of ions, and is in consequence brought to rest.

It should be noticed, however, that, although in these experiments both the charge and the mass of the positive particle are ascertained, there is nothing to force upon us the conclusion that the positive electron can ever exist in the condition of a pure electric charge entirely separated from matter. Prof. Rutherford put the case in a nutshell when he wrote in his 'Radioactive Transformations' (p. 261):—

"Although the charge carried by an electron has not been directly measured, there is every reason to believe that it is identical with the charge carried by the negative ion in gases. The charge on an electron is supposed to be the smallest unit of electricity that takes part in the transfer of an electric current, whether in solids, liquids, or gases. There is one point of distinction between a positive ion and an electron. The electron has an apparent mass of about $\frac{1}{1000}$ that of the hydrogen atom, while the corresponding positive charge has never been found associated with a mass less than that of the hydrogen atom. This has led to the view that there is only one kind of electricity, viz.: negative, which is associated with the electron, and that a positively charged body or ion is one which has been deprived of one or more of its normal complement of electrons."

Prof. Lorentz, too, committed himself to the same hypothesis when he said in his lecture to the Berlin Electrotechnical Society:—

"In all cases where we have indisputably to do with positive electrons—as, for instance, in the case of the Goldstein or Alpha rays—the mass of the electrons is of the same order of magnitude as the chemical atom.....It agrees very well with this great mass of the positive electrons if we admit that these last are invariably bound in the atoms of metals, and that it is the negative charges alone which make the passage from one spot to another by freely crossing the intermediate spaces."

It was no doubt with this in his mind that Prof. J. J. Thomson lately set himself to investigate the properties, and particularly the value of the ratio charge-to-mass (or $\frac{e}{m}$), of these very Goldstein rays. As was discovered some years ago, these rays are streams of positively charged particles produced apparently by the disintegration of the cathode of a vacuum tube through which a heavy discharge is passing. Originally negatively charged—according to the latest theory of their production—they are said to lose electrons under the influence of ultra-violet light, and thus to acquire a positive charge which causes them to be driven back on the cathode. If this be pierced with holes or "canals," they make their appearance behind it, and can be examined by appropriate means without disturbance from the cathode stream of negative electrons which comes into being with them. By an ingenious device lately described in 'Research Notes' (see *The Athenæum* of the 1st inst.), Prof. Thomson has measured the $\frac{e}{m}$ of these canal-ray particles, and finds that they are of two kinds. One of these he declares to possess the charge of 10^4 , or a hundred thousand electromagnetic units per gramme, which, as we have seen, is near that of the hydrogen atom; while the other exhibits, as Prof. Rutherford found was the case with the Alpha particle from specially radio-active substances, a charge of about half that amount, or, as Prof. Thomson puts it, the charge of the hydrogen molecule.

These three lines of investigation therefore show abundantly that positively charged particles are normally shot off from specially radio-active substances, and, under high electric tension, from metals or gases both at atmospheric pressure and *in vacuo*; while M. Jean Becquerel's experiments help to confirm Prof. Rutherford's opinion that

substances not generally considered radioactive may be going through the same process in a more undemonstrative way. But these particles, however material they may be, must be driven at the enormous velocity to which they attain by something, and this something can, on the electronic hypothesis, be nothing but electrons. As the direction in which they are driven forbids us to consider these electrons as negative, it follows that they must be positive; and hence Sir Oliver Lodge's doubts, if he still retains any, as to the existence of positive electrons should be set at rest. But is there any chance that these positive electrons can ever be absolutely divorced from matter, as is said to be the case with the negative electrons of which the cathode stream in a highly exhausted tube is composed?

The answer to this must largely, if not wholly, depend upon whether the Alpha or positively charged particles of all substances have been exhaustively examined, and at present this does not seem to have been the case. The Alpha particles of the specially radio-active substances have, indeed, been so thoroughly studied by Prof. Rutherford that it is unlikely that any giving a higher ratio of charge to mass than that which we have seen have escaped so cautious and skilful an experimenter. But with the Alpha particles emitted by ordinary matter under the influence of a high-tension discharge no quantitative experiments seem to have been made; and the thickness of the glass or other dielectric that they will pierce seems to show that they are possessed of a much greater velocity, and therefore probably of a greater charge in proportion to their mass, than either the Alpha rays of radium or the canal-rays. Nor are the possibilities of the Crookes tube by any means exhausted. Besides the canal-rays, supposed, as we have seen, to emanate from the cathode, we now hear of the discovery, by Profs. Gehreke and Reichenheim (see 'Research Notes' in *Athenæum* Nos. 4135 and 4153), of rays emanating not from the cathode, but from the anode, composed of positively charged particles, and capable of propagating themselves with extraordinary swiftness. Nor should we forget the magneto-cathodic rays of M. Villard, the discoverer of the Gamma or Röntgen rays emitted by the specially radio-active substances, which prove to be so sensitive to a strong magnetic field as to contort themselves into a complete circle. It is probably the relative weakness of their charge in proportion to their mass that causes the Alpha rays of radium to be but feebly deflected in a magnetic field in comparison with their more highly charged congeners the Beta rays; and on this reasoning the charge of the Villard rays should be proportionately stronger. Nor does M. Villard's statement that they showed no charge of either sign when conducted into Faraday's cage go for much. For the same thing was at first stated with regard to the Alpha rays, and it was not until means were taken by Prof. Rutherford to nullify the effect of the slow-moving negative rays which accompany them that their charge was absolutely proved.

From one of these sources, then, it will not be surprising if we soon hear that a positive electron has been discovered, as separable from matter as its negative fellow; but, in any case, both the existence of the positive electron and its mobility have already been abundantly proved. The effect of this proof has gone far to discredit the extreme electronic theory which would make all electricity negative, all inertia electromagnetic, and all matter composed, on final

analysis, of negative electrons only. It follows, too, that all the complicated theory of the structure of the atom founded on the supposed analogy of the behaviour of Mayer's floating magnets must be given up. Not for the first time has mathematical analysis misled us when used instead of experiment as a guide to the discovery of physical laws. Some may remember that the mathematicians of Ptolemy's age were able by a system of epicycloids to give perfect mathematical "proof" of the revolution of the sun round the earth.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—June 11.—*Fifth Annual Meeting.*—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Dr. Henry Bradley, Mr. Herbert A. L. Fisher, Dr. J. F. Postgate, and Prof. J. Cook Wilson. The present number of Fellows remains at 94, out of a maximum of 100 allowed by Order of Council, the Academy having lost four of its Fellows during the past year, namely, Prof. Maitland, Lord Goschen, Lord Davey, and Prof. Pelham.—Ten Corresponding Fellows were elected: M. Émile Boutroux (Paris), M. Leopold Delisle (Paris), Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve (Baltimore), Prof. Adolph Harnack (Berlin), Prof. Harald Höffding (Copenhagen), Mr. Justice Holmes (U.S.A.), Prof. William James (Harvard), Prof. F. de Martens (St. Petersburg), Prof. K. E. Sachau (Berlin), Prof. U. von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff (Berlin). The total number of Corresponding Fellows is now 23, 13 having been elected in 1904 on the occasion of the meeting in London of the International Association of Academies. The United States is now for the first time represented in the Academy by the three Corresponding Fellows included above.—The President presented the Annual Report. In view of Lord Reay's retirement from the office of President, which he has held since the foundation of the Academy, it took part of the nature of a valedictory address. In the course of his remarks he referred to the internal affairs of the Academy during the past twelve months, and to the relation of the Academy to the other constituent Academies of the International Association, with special reference to the recent meeting at Vienna, where the Academy was represented by Prof. Bywater and Prof. L. Gollancz, the Secretary. The Institut de France has struck a medal to commemorate the foundation of the International Association; the presentation of the medal was made to the Academy at the meeting.—Sir E. Maunde Thompson was elected President in succession to Lord Reay.—Mr. A. J. Balfour proposed, and the Master of Peterhouse seconded a vote of thanks to Lord Reay for his distinguished services as first President of the Academy.—The Academy is about to undertake a series of "Records of the Social and Economic History of England," and as the first volume of the series has selected Cotton MS. Faustina A. I., containing a twelfth-century survey of the estates of the Abbey of St. Augustin, Canterbury, and a selection of documents belonging to the same House.—The Academy also voted a grant to Prof. R. S. Conway, of the University of Manchester, to carry out work of research in respect of Venetic and Ligurian inscriptions, the results to be communicated to the Academy.—Mr. S. H. Butcher, Prof. C. H. Firth, Sir C. P. Ilbert, Prof. W. P. Ker, Lord Reay, and Prof. Burkitt were appointed members of the Council.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 14.—Mr. H. F. Newall, President, in the chair.—Prof. Turner gave a short account of a paper by himself and Mr. Lewis on the inclination of binary-star orbits to the Galaxy.—Sir William Christie read a paper, by himself and Mr. Harold Christie, on the illumination of the field of view, and its effect on observations with a transit instrument. The Astronomer Royal also exhibited diagrams of the orbits of Jupiter's sixth and seventh satellites, showing the close agreement of the calculated and observed orbits.—Father Sidgreaves read a paper on the spectrum of Mira Ceti as photographed at Stonyhurst during the late maximum. Comparison with photographs taken during the previous maximum showed that the

absorption spectrum was virtually the same, but the bands were weaker in 1906-7—quite sufficiently so to account for the greater brightness of the star at the last maximum.—Prof. Fowler read a paper on the origin of certain bands in the spectra of sun-spots. The bands in question had not hitherto been traced to their source, previous experiments having given negative results. The author had now found that the bands belong to the fluted spectrum of magnesium hydride, and comparison with the fine photographs taken by Prof. Hale left no doubt as to the identification, which lends support to the view that the vapours producing them are at a relatively low temperature.—Prof. G. E. Hale gave an account of the instruments and observatory of Mount Wilson, California, illustrated by a long series of lantern-slides. Among these were a number of spectro-heliographs of the flocculi on the solar surface, and Prof. Hale urged the desirability of systematic measurement of these flocculi, which he considered would give data for a determination of the solar rotation. A series of photographs of the spectra of sun-spots was also shown. With regard to the instruments, Prof. Hale mentioned that it had been found that the heat of the sun caused an actual bending of the mirror exposed to it, and to obviate this disadvantage, mirrors were being prepared of unusual thickness, the 17-inch mirror being no less than 13 inches thick. Other improvements in the instrumental equipment of the observatory were described.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'A Marine Fauna in the Basement Beds of the Bristol Coalfield,' by Mr. Herbert Bolton, and 'Brachiopod Morphology: Cincta, Eudesia, and the Development of Ribs,' by Mr. S. S. Buckman.

ASiATIC.—June 18.—Sir Charles Lyall, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Kennedy read a paper on 'The Child Krishna, Christianity, and the Gujars.' The question of the supposed influence of Christianity upon the early development of Hinduism, a favourite subject with Weber, has been recently revived by Dr. Grierson. The discussion turns chiefly on the doctrine of faith which plays so large a part in Krishna worship, ancient and modern, and on the legends of the childhood of Krishna. That some traces of Christianity may be found in the latter is admitted even by Barth, Weber's chief critic and opponent. It being granted that some echoes of Christianity did penetrate into Northern India, the question arises as to the quarter from which, and the agents by whom, a knowledge of Christianity could have been introduced in the first six centuries A.D. It has hitherto been taken for granted that Christianity might have reached Northern India by way of Alexandria, and from the colonies of Persian Christians on the west coast of the Deccan: both Weber and Dr. Grierson found their arguments on this assumption. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that the direct communication between Alexandria and India was severed in 211 A.D., when Christianity was not yet a *religio liceta*, and that the few Christian colonies on the seaboard of the Deccan consisted chiefly of foreigners, and were small and insignificant. It was impossible that either Alexandria or the Persian Christians of the Deccan should have exercised any considerable influence upon the popular religion of Northern India. He considered that if Christian influences really affected Northern India, they must have proceeded from the numerous Christian communities which existed in Bactria, Merv, Herat, and Seistan from the third century. These communities were in close and long-continued contact with the Kushans, Huns, and other tribes which invaded North-Western India in the first five centuries of the Christian era, and Christianity numbered many converts among them. Mr. Kennedy proceeded to show that the fundamental idea of the child Krishna as well as many of the legends of his nativity might be traced to this source. He contended that the ancient Krishna of Dwārakā was the Dionysos of the Greek historians, whose worship was confined in the time of Alexander the Great to the Kabul mountains and the Indus valley. The cult of Vishnu as the Supreme Deity was probably developed by the second century A.D.; but the

Krishna of Dwārakā, the Krishna of the epic, was not identified with Vishnu before the end of the fourth century. On the other hand, the cult of the child Krishna cannot be traced further back than the end of the fifth century or the beginning of the sixth; and it arose in Mathura, a Buddhist city, which had previously no connexion with Krishna. The youthful Krishna borrowed certain names and feats from the elder Krishna and from his Buddhist surroundings; but he was really suggested by the religious practices of certain pastoral nomads who had a tincture of Christianity. These nomads were to be identified with the Gujars, who founded powerful states in the North-Western Punjab and in South-Western Rajputana in the sixth century. They are of foreign origin, and appear to have entered India in the fifth century under the leadership of the White Huns, with whom they are frequently associated. Mathura was the Eastern limit of their settlements; and as some of the tribes of the White Huns were Christian, it is reasonable to suppose that some at least of the Gujar clans may have had a tincture of Christianity. This will explain what is otherwise inexplicable, the existence of Christian influence in the heart of Hindustan.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Grierson, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Fleet and Mr. Keith took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 6.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. C. Dawson exhibited some specimens of old ordnance dredged up off the Sussex coast, and some moulds for casting shot.—The following were elected Fellows: the Hon. John Fortescue, and Messrs. Alban Head, F. H. Tristram Jervoise, A. W. Newsom Burder, F. C. Danson, and Edward Wooller.

LINNEAN.—June 6.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Burrell, Mr. I. B. P. Evans, Mr. F. A. Gardiner, Mr. F. G. McClellan, Mr. R. Patterson, and Mr. G. Watkin Smith were elected Fellows.—The President announced that he had appointed as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Mr. Horace W. Monckton, Prof. E. B. Poulton, Lieut.-Col. Prain, and Dr. A. B. Rendle.—Dr. W. Carruthers, the representative of the Society at the recent Linnean celebrations in Sweden, gave an account of the proceedings. The General Secretary added a few supplementary remarks.—Mr. G. C. Druce showed a specimen of *Orobanche ritro* from the Channel Islands, which had been named var. *hypocochlearia* by Günther von Beck; also fresh specimens of *Bromus interruptus* from N.W. Northants, and *Orchis simia*.—Mr. G. Glover exhibited a small portrait of William Kirby, the entomologist, painted on Academy board.—The first paper was by Prof. Dendy and Mr. E. Hindle, entitled 'Contributions to our Knowledge of New Zealand Holothurians,' which was explained by Prof. Dendy, who also epitomized Prof. Haswell's paper on Australasian Polyclads.—Mr. C. Tate Regan read his report on the marine fishes collected by Mr. Stanley Gardiner in the Indian Ocean. The collection contained examples of nearly 200 species, over 50 of which were new to science, among them being some remarkable new generic types.—A report by Prof. Neumann on the Ixodidae collected in the same expedition was read in title by the Zoological Secretary.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. N. Hughes, Mr. A. E. McC. Kelly, and Mr. M. G. Muklis were elected Fellows.—On the motion of Prof. R. Meldola, seconded by Mr. G. C. Champion, a resolution cordially approving the proposed Entomological Congress, and offering the support and co-operation of the Society, was carried unanimously.—Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited a living specimen of *Leioptilus carphodactylus*, Hb., one of the first British-bred examples.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe showed a specimen of *Microdon mutabilis*, with the empty pupa-case, bred from a larva taken in a nest of *Formica fusca* at Portlock, April, 1907; also males and females of *Kleditoma myrmecophila*, a new species, bred last month from a nest of *Lasius fuliginosus* found at Wellington College in March.—Mr. M. Jacoby

brought for exhibition examples of small beetles, new to science, of the new genus *Clytherida* (Phytophaga), including *Læsia australis*, Jac.—Prof. E. B. Poulton read a note on the significance of some secondary sexual characters in Helioonine butterflies.—Mr. A. J. Chitty exhibited the three types of the three species of Proctotrupidae described by Westwood, but entirely overlooked by subsequent authors.—Mr. E. E. Austen exhibited examples of an African fly, parasitic in the larval stage on human beings and animals—a true Muscid—hitherto confused with another Muscid fly. He said that apart from the warble fly it was rare to find Diptera parasitic on animals, and gave an account of the various “new” descriptions by writers on the subject.—Dr. F. A. Dixey and Dr. G. B. Longstaff contributed a report of their joint entomological observations in South Africa during the visit of the British Association in 1905, and gave a brief account of some of the points dealt with.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*June 7.*—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Westlake read a paper on ‘Old Frisian Metre and its Kinship to Early English Ballad Metre.’ He began by stating that our knowledge of medieval Frisian verse depends mostly upon two productions—the forged Privileges of Charles the Great and the Rudolph Book. Scattered lines of a popular character were also found elsewhere, but to no great quantity. The privileges purported to be gifts granted by the Emperor to the Frisians in reward for two services—their help against the Saxons, and their help in an expedition against the city of Rome. The Privileges granted certainly were late forgeries (thirteenth century), but it was not so certain that the strangely varied rime-song in which the events leading to the grant were recorded was not originally part of an older ballad, used as basis for the forgery. The verses themselves fell into two classes, the longer and shorter verses. The shorter verses were in the vast majority Germanic four-beat verses of a kind similar to those in the ‘Old-English Chronicle.’ Amongst them were found a fair number of lines which must be scanned either as five-beat, or with trisyllabic sinkings, unless certain regular principles of deletion of proper names were accepted. The words “Saxina,” “Saxum,” “Saxa,” “Sassiska,” always disturbed the metre; and the words “Kening Kerl” often did so. The word “Liudingerus” also both disturbed the metre and was obviously taken from a Latin source. The longer lines could be classed as double lines of 3+4, 4+3, 4+4 beats, or in one case as a mere prose insertion. The second half, dealing with the Roman war, seemed to be a complete forgery, but was perhaps based on the ballad which seems to underlie the scattered lines of sung verse found in the ‘Magnus Kere.’ The Old Frisian verse shows far more analogy to the Chronicle verse than to that of Otfried or the Middle High German variety. Hence the Chronicle ballads must be taken as its original form. The great peculiarity of these Chronicle verses seems to be their conservative adherence to the quantitative principle, which in its substitutive principle of two shorts for one long was generally observed in all four stressed syllables. Besides this, however, the principle of final verseforms before inner pauses in the half line as well as at its end seems to have been used to vary the rhymes. Both systems would coalesce later on the lengthening of short vowels in open syllables. Certain types of rising verse would actually approximate to five-beat verse—and eventually become such later—the older verse having been far more careful as to the quantity of the syllables stressed than as to their number. From this system of verse was derived the Old Frisian verse. A marked peculiarity of the poems in the Rudolph Book, as of some in the Chronicle, was the employment of double rhymed verses of 3+4 beats or 4+3 beats, the caesura coming indifferently after the third or fourth beat, in combination with 4+4-beat verses and simple 4-beat verses. The earliest sure example of these was in the poem on the death of Edward Atheling in 1057, the first stanza of which is, strangely enough, identical structurally, in all except the use of rhyme, with the first stanza of the verse on St. Willibrord in the Rudolph Book—used as introduction to later juridical verses, the structure of which was gone into. The varying place of the caesura is seen throughout the Middle-English period from Robert of Gloucester to John

Awdelay, and its fixing after the fourth beat in Orm and other writers, as well as in Middle High German and Middle English, was a servile attempt to conform to foreign metrical schemes. That the English and Frisian ballad verses were far more akin to each other than to the cognate German system seems to be clear.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

THURS. Faraday, 8.—The Thermochemistry of Electrolysis in relation to the Hydrat. Theory. ‘Ionisation of Water’; Dr. E. B. Bousfield and Dr. J. L. Lewis. ‘The Influence of Non-Electrolytes and Electrolytes in the Solubility of Gases in Water: The Dissociation of Hydrates as indicated by their Equilibrium Curves.’ Dr. A. Findlay. ‘Hydrates in Solution: Discussion of Methods proposed for the Preparation of Hydrates.’ Dr. J. C. D. Watson. ‘Anthropological, 8.15.—‘The Kanaka Skull.’ Dr. D. Waterson. ‘Instruments employed to obtain Contour Tracings of Different Aspects of the Skull.’ Prof. D. J. Cunningham. ‘Notes on Australian Aboriginal Paintings.’ Mr. F. S. Broome. ‘British Numismatics, 8.—‘The Silver Coins of James I.’ Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison. ‘The Gold Chains of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.’ Mr. Albert Hartshorne.

FRI. Prof. J. T. Irwin. ‘Hot-Wire Oscillographs and Hot-Wire Wattmeters.’ Mr. J. T. Irwin. ‘A Cosine Flicker Photometer’ and ‘Some Phenomena in Colour Vision.’ Mr. J. S. Dow. ‘Description of Students’ Apparatus for measuring Permeability and Hysteresis,’ and ‘Design of Chokers.’ Prof. W. E. Ayrton and Mr. T. Mather.

Science Gossip.

THE late Prof. Newton has left to the University of Cambridge his collections and library, including all his copyrights, books, pictures, papers, &c., relating to natural history (subject only to a condition regarding legacy duty), and one thousand pounds for “the keeping up and adding to the said library.” The University has thus the chance to secure the nucleus of a valuable and well-annotated ornithological library.

In the recently issued examination results at Cambridge the number of first classes in Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos is notable, being 44, of which two go to women. In Moral Sciences, on the other hand, there were only 16 candidates in all; no man gets a first, though two women reach that distinction, one of whom is the daughter of Mr. Pember Reeves, the well-known High Commissioner for New Zealand.

AN interesting article—probably the first of a series—on ‘Punjab Irrigation’ appeared in the Engineering Supplement of *The Times* on Wednesday. The author writes: “The literature on the subject is scanty.” We are led by this remark to remind our readers of the forgotten fact that the present Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. Deakin, when a politician of the colony of Victoria, made a valuable report upon the subject, which was published in a volume on irrigation, the high value of which has been insufficiently recognized.

WE regret to announce the death of Prof. Alexander Stewart Herschel, F.R.S., which took place at Slough on Tuesday last, the 18th inst. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1867, and contributed a large number of papers to its *Monthly Notices*, principally on meteoric orbits and the accordance of many of those with cometary tracks. He was the second son of Sir John Herschel, and born at the Cape of Good Hope in 1836, whilst his father was carrying on his famous survey of the southern heavens. For some years he held the post of Professor of Physics at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle.

THE question of the reafforestation of Ireland is at present occupying the attention of the Irish Department of Agriculture, and a Forestry School on modern lines has been established at Avondale, co. Wicklow. The first of a series of five lectures on Forestry was delivered last week in the Royal College of Science, Stephen’s Green, Dublin. The lecturer, Mr. A. C. Forbes, took for his subject the forest policies of the principal

European countries, and pointed out that in the majority of these states forests showed a net annual return of from 5s. to 20s. an acre.

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Herr Lohnert at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the 9th inst.

DR. STRÖMGREN publishes in No. 4183 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* elements of the orbit of Giacobini’s comet (c. 1907), from which it appears that that body passed its perihelion on May 31st at the distance from the sun of 1.24 in terms of the earth’s mean distance. The inclination of the orbit to the plane of the ecliptic is nearly 15°. The comet is receding from the earth, its present distance from us being almost exactly the same as that of the sun. It is now in the constellation Coma, but a very difficult telescopic object, particularly in the strong moonlight now prevailing.

A COMET (d. 1907) was discovered by Mr. Daniel at Princeton, New Jersey, on the morning of the 10th inst. It was noticed with a small telescope in the western part of Pisces, and said to be “suspected”; but Mr. Brooks soon afterwards confirmed the discovery, and found that the comet was moving in a north-easterly direction.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sir William Beechey, R.A. By W. Roberts. (Duckworth & Co.)—There could hardly be more information packed into three hundred pages than is to be found in Mr. Roberts’s book on Sir William Beechey. Henceforth to any one wishing to buy or sell a portrait by the artist or to inquire into the identity of his sitters this volume will be indispensable. Mr. Roberts disclaims criticism, on the ground that the opinion of to-day is the archaic curiosity of to-morrow, which is neatly put, though, to be convincing, he should persuade us that criticism has no effect on what is done between to-day and to-morrow.

Confining himself to the rôle of the chronicler, he has produced an invaluable book of reference, and it is not his fault that for such purposes of chronicling Sir William Beechey’s career is intrinsically about as dull as any ever offered to a biographer. We should even welcome an “archaic curiosity” or so in the shape of Sir William’s views on art. Chap. viii., which contains the artist’s account-books for a typical twenty years of the sixty or so of his painting career, furnishes some clue to the cause of this dullness by telling us that, year after year he made about two thousand pounds with exemplary regularity. It is only a great painter—a native genius like Gainsborough, or a thinker like Reynolds—whose life remains interesting under such a test of monotonous prosperity.

Contemporary Portraits of Reformers of Religion and Letters. With Introduction and Biographies by C. G. McCrie, D.D. (Religious Tract Society.)—This is a handsome and well-executed reproduction of the portraits in Beza’s ‘Icones,’ published in Geneva in 1580, and of those which appeared in Goulard’s translation of the following year. Of these there were eleven, making forty-nine in all, to which are added a portrait of Beza, and two facsimile pages from the ‘Icones’—the title-page and its reverse with a woodcut of James VI. Dr. McCrie has divided them into groups, and supplied a short biography concerning each

portrait. The book has a value for students of the period, as it provides in many cases the only likeness with any claims to authenticity of the reformers in literature and religion. Beza's selection is of especial interest, as he took part in both these sides of the movement: Melanchthon, Camerarius, Sleidan, Gynæus, Gesner, De l'Hôpital, Scaliger, Stephanus, and Marot are great names in the history of literature as are Knox, Calvin, Zwingli, Luther, Bullinger, Tyndale, and Hus in the annals of the Reformation. The narrow limits within which Dr. McCrie has confined his editorial work do not afford much opportunity for remark, from his point of view; but we may remind him that the great church of Vezelay was restored almost a lifetime ago, and that Beza's house still stands in the little street leading up to it, near by that in which St. Louis stayed on the preaching of the Second Crusade. We owe the editor thanks for a good idea, well carried out.

History of Scottish Seals. By Walter de Gray Birch, LL.D.—Vol. II. *Ecclesiastical and Monastic Seals.* (Stirling, Eneas Mackay.)—We are glad to see that this volume is so distinct an improvement on its predecessor. The introduction, which is, however, unnecessarily verbose, will be read with pleasure, though it does not add much information to the British Museum Catalogue. The most valuable part of the present book consists of the illustrations of the ecclesiastical seals of Scotland in the British Museum; and useful as these must be, we cannot help saying they would have been still more useful if they had been more distinct, so as to render even greater assistance to the student who appeals to them for heraldic evidence. We are not certain whether the author does not attribute too many definite meanings to the charges on the more ancient Scottish coats of arms, some of which, we think, owed their origin more to the decorative design of the seal-cutter than to the care of the herald; and we notice a discrepancy in the names of the owners of seals. Many of these are given in their oldest form: thus the Bishop of Aberdeen is "Le Chen," not Cheyne, and Walter, Bishop of St. Andrews, is "Trayl," not Traill; yet Stuart and Lindsay are used instead of their older variants. We must point out what we think a few errors. The seal of Bishop William Fraser (No. 59) bears, surely, not "three roses for the same family," as stated, but "six fraises." The seal of a successor (No. 61) does not bear "the royal arms of Scotland differenced with a staff and sceptre" (a statement which may be derived from an incorrect reading of the British Museum Catalogue), but an orle as borne by its owner, Bishop Landelles. We believe that the treasure on Bishop Kennedy's seal (p. 21) was derived from a royal marriage of his family, and not from any connexion with the arms of St. Andrews, and that the fesse chequy on the arms of Robert Wallace, Bishop of the Isles, stood for Lindsay, not for Stuart. We may draw the author's attention to his curious statement concerning the Abbey of Cupar: "So late as 1532, this abbot used the effigies of the Virgin Mary and Child, with a shield of his family arms upon a crozier." Surely this is misleading, as it was the ordinary practice in Scotland at that date.

Heures d'Anne de Bretagne. Reproduction réduite des 63 Peintures du MS. Lat. 9474 de la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Paris, Berthaud.)—British Museum: *Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts.* Series I. (British Museum.)—It is with sincere

pleasure that we take the opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to the invaluable series of reproductions (of which the Hours of Anne of Brittany is the latest) issued by M. Omont, Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale. A mere list of the facsimiles already published shows their importance. The series opened with the Psalter of St. Louis (86 plates); the Beauvais text of Gregory of Tours (218), a famous uncial MS. which may work a revolution in the dating of such texts; the Anthology of Saumaise (290), a mine of riches for classical scholars not yet exhausted; 107 plates of another thirteenth-century Psalter with illustrations resembling those of the Utrecht; two volumes of the 'Miracles of Our Lady'; the 'Grandes Chroniques' illuminated by Jean Fouquet; the Hours of Henry II.; the Josephus (of which one volume was recently restored to France through the King), with its fine paintings; the 1250 A.D. Life of St. Denis (30); and the sketch-book of Vilars de Honnecourt (66).

It will be seen that this series appeals to the art student, the archaeologist, the historian, and the paleographer. We welcome especially the reproduction of complete manuscripts at a very moderate price, which brings them within the reach of beginners, and obviates the necessity for handling the valuable documents themselves.

The volume before us reproduces the full-page illustrations to one of the treasures of the Bibliothèque Nationale—the Hours of Anne de Bretagne. It was reproduced in chromolithography in 1841, and has been described by some of the most eminent of French paleographers from Le Roux de Lincy to M. Delisle. It was illuminated by Jehan Bourdichon, and finished before 1508. Forty-nine of the illustrations represent scenes from the lives of the saints, twelve are scenes of the months, and the remaining two pages are ornamental ciphers at the beginning and end of the volume. There are besides about 350 ornamental borders filled with foliage, flowers, and insects of all sorts. These are treated with so much realism that they attracted the attention of Antoine de Jussieu, who in 1722 gave a full description of them to the Académie des Sciences. The writing of the manuscript is poor, but that only meets the eye in this reproduction in the scenes of the months, of which the April is at once the most original in design and the most beautiful. In the full-page pictures the artist has reached his highest point in the Shepherds and Manger scenes with their wonderful lighting, the SS. Cosmo and Damien, the St. Luke, the St. Peter Martyr, the St. Margaret, and the Kiss of Judas.

When, last year, we drew attention to the rearrangement of the illuminated manuscripts on exhibition at the British Museum, we expressed the hope that the authorities would find it possible to publish for the use of students a facsimile of every illumination shown. We are therefore glad to receive a first series of Museum reproductions from their hands. In the choice of form Dr. Warner has no doubt been influenced by the Bibliothèque Nationale series, and, like M. Omont, he has been forced to considerate reductions of scale in order to bring the publication within a handy compass and enable it to be issued at a moderate cost. Three of the illuminations reproduced are Byzantine, fourteen of the English School, sixteen of the French, six of the Flemish, two of the German, and nine of the Italian. The fine Winchester example and the tinted outline drawings of the Early English School, the Egerton

Book of Hours, and the Apocalypse, the Queen Philippa Psalter, and the beautiful initial in plate 16, are particularly good reproductions of English work; and the French School is almost as well represented. The Flemish examples include one of the Mandeville miniatures—that of the Emperor receiving the relics of the Passion—and the fine Corbichon page, which seems to gain in value from its reduction. The Italian examples are at their best in the Aristote title-page (plate 47); the others lose part of their importance owing to the impossibility of getting a good photograph. But, whatever the losses by photography may be, the positive gain in accuracy is undeniable, and the student will soon become proficient in reading back from the photograph to the colour of the original.

An incidental feature of both the works before us is that they afford an additional demonstration that the heavy china-clay paper much in favour with publishers is not necessary for the reproduction of the best blocks at a popular price. It is to be hoped that the lesson will be taken to heart. We venture to say in conclusion that any School of Art in the country which does not at once put these admirable works, issued at a very moderate price, upon its shelves will be neglecting its plain duty.

PICTURES OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

MINOR exhibitions of work by living artists continue to open in unabated number; but as the season advances a distinct falling-off in their average quality is noticeable. The most interesting show we have to deal with this week is thus the little collection of old English pictures—only a score in all—exhibited by Messrs. Colnaghi in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. Not all the score are works of the highest merit, a couple of portraits by Hoppner and one by Lawrence owing their main value to the names they bear. A pair by Reynolds, however, representing respectively Mr. and Mrs. Hilliersdon of Harpenden, are in themselves sufficient to make the collection well worth a visit. The man's portrait is the better, and a very fine and distinguished one, curiously French in character; but if it recalls by its suave, courtly painting, some of Sir Joshua's Gallic contemporaries, it is with an added dignity. The lady's head is not so well painted, but the costume is masterly, though again in a manner strange to us as coming from Sir Joshua, having rather the hard brilliance of some Frenchman of the later period, say of David or Gérard.

After these the most interesting things in the exhibition are the large landscape by Gainsborough (painted in exchange for a violin) and Hogarth's interior *The Wollaston Family*, not as a whole one of his finest works, but containing passages of beautiful painting,—as the further man of the card-playing quartet, with the two figures (one a negro) in the gloom of the room behind him. No Dutch "little master" could surpass this "morceau." *The Gipsies' Encampment*, spoilt by a conventional sunset sky which reduces the foliage to that metallic green which we discern in London trees in time of the richer fogs, exhibits George Morland as a "potboiler" of tremendous power and virility. The portrait of Lady Jane Mildmay and child is an unsatisfactory Hoppner, plaguing us with uncertainty as to whether the child's spine is broken at the neck or at the waist.

MR. AMBROSE McEVOY'S PAINTINGS.

Mr. McEvoy is a painter with a natural feeling for colour (somewhat unrestrained in certain directions), and with an ambition for nice rendering of detail when in the presence of nature, though when he produces imaginative designs his figures are somewhat pneumatic and wanting in solid internal structure.

In the present exhibition at the Carfax Gallery he shows nothing much better than the picture which now represents him at the New English Art Club, but in *The Convalescent* he is at about the same level of excellence, and much interested in exploiting the contrast between impasto and transparent paint, though wanting in the massive feeling for proportion that would make such experiments always successful. He is inclined, in pursuit of small, crisply rendered detail, at once to break up the integrity of his masses of solid paint, and to set their poor, thin, little forms in an overwhelmingly preponderant field of surroundings in transparent glaze—which gives a look of flimsiness. The window in this picture is far more coherent—the varying body of paint is united in far better proportion—than is the case with the picture as a whole. His *Study for the Balcony Picture* and his *Portrait of a Lady by Lamplight* are both troubled by these same brusque changes in the body of the pigment; but the one has a blond charm of colour, the other a logical, if not very large or suave sense of structure, that give them interest of a one-sided sort. *The Thunderstorm* recalls the art of Madox Brown on its more sordid side.

PAINTINGS BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Two beautiful examples of the work of Albert Moore at the International Gallery, King William Street, should on no account be missed. *Larkspurs* is a group of two large full-length figures spangled with flowers—a considerable work left in a state of fascinating incompleteness that will cause it to be preferred by many to the *Hydrangeas*, which shows a single figure wrought with meticulous finish. Yet rarely did its author produce a painting so excellent as the latter technically. It has a rare bloom as of an old fresco. The petals of the flowers hesitate, ready to drop, so lightly are they poised upon the canvas; and the flesh has an almost more than natural delicacy, as though it had been—ever so lightly—touched with the powder-puff. The picture has an artificial fairness, in its combination of extreme delicacy of lighting and academic precision of form, which is full of charm.

These two works set a standard at the outset of the exhibition which is a little hard on the other contributors, for the most part up-to-date artists who have accepted the view that a landscape painter who generalizes, in no matter how dull or how brutal a fashion, has done all that can be expected of him as an artist. Mr. Tom Mostyn in his large landscape *Coming Storm* rises above these by his clear, silvery colour and by his air of meaning intensely what he says. He weakens his effect by a scribble of loose forms in the foreground (which is always his weak point, but is better in this instance than is usual with him).

Mr. Fergusson in his *House at Étaples* wrings some expressiveness out of the variety of body of the liquid paint he prefers to handle, and Signor Giusti's *Columbina* has similar qualities; while

there is merit of a modest sort in Mr. David Neave's *Louvre* and Mr. Frank Emanuel's records of architectural fact. An unusually clever water-colour by Henry Moore *In the Marshes*, and an interesting copy of a Rubens attributed, not without plausibility, to Dobson, increase the regrettable preponderance in quality of the work of deceased over that of living artists.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Leicester Galleries Mr. John Reid's collection of water-colours is redeemed by a few admirable drawings. The powerful and spontaneous *Fisherman's Haven*, Banff, is perhaps the best of all; but *A Summer Evening*, *Ferryden*, is almost as good—reminiscent of Bonington—and *Looe Bridge* and *The Haven under the Hill* are forcible and brilliant. *Bait for the Crab-pots*, *Cadgwith*, with its glare of shingle and its slightly crude sea, is eloquently symbolic of those coasts where clear water from the open sea runs clean against dark rocks. The action of a certain young woman in seating herself persistently in the foreground of Mr. Reid's pictures is much to be deplored.

At the Goupil Gallery the Japanese and Indian pictures by Gyula Tornai of Budapest demonstrate the unwise of exposing a race in that stage of development which thirsts for barbaric splendour to the complex temptations of a Western painter's technique. We do but corrupt what in more confined fields might be an innocent taste for bright colour.

SALES.

SOME of the pictures which were sold at Messrs. Christie's on the 14th inst. fetched high prices: Raeburn, Mrs. Hart, daughter of Sir J. Montgomery, of Stanhope, and wife of Major Hart, of Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire, 6,930*l.*; Lady Dalrymple, of Hailes, daughter of Sir James Ferguson, 1,522*l.*; Major Robert McGregor, in uniform, holding his sword and hat in his right hand, 315*l.* Gainsborough, A Pastoral Landscape, with figures and cattle, 5,985*l.*; A Gentleman, in buff coat, with white cravat and lace cuffs, 2,047*l.*; James Donnithorne, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall in 1731, 945*l.* Reynolds, Squire Musters, a full-length portrait of John Musters, 2,047*l.*; A Girl with a Kitten, 141*l.*; John Barker, Esq., of Lowestoft, Designer of Ramsgate Harbour, 141*l.* Constable, The Canal Boat, a river scene, with a barge with three figures, 399*l.* J. Stark, A Common near the Coast, with donkeys and peasant, 220*l.* Opie, Miss Jane Porter, the novelist, 131*l.* Jan Steen, An Interior, with peasants and children and dead game, 1,680*l.* Bissolo, A Lady, in black and white dress and yellow head-dress, 325*l.* N. Maes, A Philosopher, seated at a table, 283*l.* G. Flinck, A Merchant, seated at a table, 105*l.* G. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Saltonstall and Daughter at Hillingdon Hall, Uxbridge, 210*l.* Romney, A Lady, in red and green dress, as the Madonna holding a sleeping infant in her arms, 609*l.* Mrs. Patrick Craufurd-Bruce, 609*l.* Paul Veronese, Mars, Venus, and Cupid, 777*l.* A. Ostade, An Alchemist, seated in his laboratory, 1,365*l.* M. Hondecoeter, Magpies and other Birds, 103*l.* Lely, Lady Dutton Colt, in brown dress with white sleeves and pearl ornaments, 147*l.* N. Berchem, A Rocky Landscape, with travelling peasants and animals by a stream, 210*l.* Pater, A Fête Champêtre, 105*l.* Sir W. Beechey, Duchess of Gloucester, in white dress with muslin sleeves and lace trimmings, 315*l.*; Duke of Gloucester, in scarlet uniform, wearing the star of the Garter, 546*l.* Hopper, Charlotte, Daughter of the Earl of Beverley, Wife of the Earl of Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph, 504*l.* Velasquez, Queen Mariana, Second Wife of Philip IV. of Spain, 787*l.* F. H. Drouais, A Lady, in white and yellow striped dress, 267*l.* M. van Musscher, A Family Group, 173*l.*

The same firm sold on the 17th inst. the following pictures: G. Coques, A Gentleman, in black dress with white collar, 110*l.* Rubens, A Woody Land-

scape, Sunset, 325*l.* Jan Steen, Two Figures in an Arbour, 409*l.* D. Teniers, An Interior, with a peasant woman, vegetables, and utensils, 630*l.* Terburg, A Lady and Gentleman taking Wine, 336*l.* Lawrence, William Robertson, Esq., in dark coat and grey breeches, 168*l.* Rembrandt, A Lady, holding a fan, 105*l.* The Council Chamber, a drawing by L. Hage, fetched 68*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Fiftieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, being that for 1906-7, is just issued as a Parliamentary Paper (price 1*d.*).

LADY BUTLER, the painter of the well-known 'Roll Call' and 'Scotland for Ever,' has just been appointed one of the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland for a term of five years.

In the series of monographs on "Les Grands Artistes" M. H. Laurens publishes this week three new studies: on Paul Potter, by M. Émile Michel; on Prud'hon, by M. Étienne Bricon; and on Daumier, by M. Henry Marcel.

THE awards of the Prix National and the various *bourses de voyage* were announced at the last meeting of the French *Conseil Supérieur* of Fine Arts, and the chief prize of the year has been won by M. Marquet, the sculptor, who obtained 30 out of 49 votes, and who exhibits at this year's Salon a white marble statue of a child with the legend "Il n'y a pas de rose." The three *bourses* have been awarded to M. Jonas, who is represented in the Salon by two pictures, 'La Grève' and 'Les Marguilliers'; M. Humbert, the painter of 'L'Aëde'; and M. Carrera, whose picture 'Au Jardin' is also in this year's Salon. The three *bourses* in the sculpture section go to M. Halon, of the Société Nationale; M. Alliot, of the older Salon; and M. Maurice Favre.

THE French Académie des Beaux-Arts has awarded to M. Marius Vachon the prize founded by Baron de Joest, to be awarded every five years to the author of the discovery or book most useful to the public. M. Vachon's recently published work, to which the prize was awarded, is 'Une Famille parisienne d'architectes Maistres-Maçons, les Chambiges,' and in this he proves that the original and only architect of the old Hôtel de Ville of Paris was Pierre Chambiges, and not Boccador, a foreigner, to whom it has for generations been attributed.

THE Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York has articles this month on part of M. Georges Hoentschel's collection of decorative art, which is unequalled in its eighteenth-century carved woodwork, and has been acquired through Mr. Pierpont Morgan's generosity; and on 'The Charpentier Family,' a picture by Renoir, who is described by Mr. R. E. Fry as "the most English of modern French painters."

CATALOGUE 500, PART 2, of Messrs. Baer & Co. of Frankfort well deserves the attention of the lover of books with fine engravings. There are numerous reproductions of woodcuts by German artists of the sixteenth century, and the whole is arranged with admirable bibliographical knowledge.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will hold its fifteenth exhibition at 5*l*, Pall Mall East, the rooms of the Royal Water-Colour Society, from September 13th to October 26th.

MR. ANTONY GUEST, who is well known as a writer on photographic subjects, is publishing a new book on 'Art and the

Camera' with Messrs. Bell. It is not a manual of technical photography, but aims at showing how the camera may be made the medium for producing work of a higher order than the countless portraits and commonplace landscapes which satisfy the ordinary photographer. The book will be freely illustrated with examples of the best work of the day.

MM. LAHURE & BAUCHE have printed a limited edition of 'Auguste Rodin Céramiste,' with a notice by M. Roger Marx, and several plates reproducing the principal works executed by the famous sculptor for the national china manufactory of Sévres.

THE CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES will be held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on Wednesday, July 3rd. Lord Avebury will preside. Reports will be presented by the Earthworks and Churchyard Inscription Committees, and the latter will submit a draft scheme for transcription. Prof. Copinger will give an address on the importance of calendars like those made by him for Suffolk as sources for county history; and proposals will probably be made for recording what has been already done by societies and others.

MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY writes:—

"In my letter in *The Atheneum* of May 11th, concerning 'A Romano-British Village,' owing to a misunderstanding, 'the local Archaeological Society' was referred to as having accepted the O.S. view that Hullasay has been a Saxon village. I am informed that this is not the case. I therefore desire to withdraw the statement."

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS, &c.

SAT. (June 22). E. H. Adie's Water-Colours of Gardens and Italian Rock Villages. Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— Edward T. and W. Compton's American Pilgrim's Way in England. Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— Edward T. and H. Compton's Paintings and Water-Colours of Alpine Scenery. Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— Marie d'Epinal's Portraits and Studies. Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— Mr. Goodwin Kilburne's Paintings, 'A Dream of an Old Meltonian,' 70, Jermyn Street, S.W.
— Mr. Augustus Koopman's Paintings, Water-Colours, and Monotypes. Goupil Gallery.
MON. Mr. Ernest H. Griggs' Sketches of Madeira and Morocco, Private View, Modern Gallery.
WED. Mr. P. F. S. Spence's Water-Colours of Motorists in their Cars; Humorous and other Drawings by various Artists, Private View, Ryder Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Faust. Rigoletto. La Tosca.*

'FAUST' has been given at Covent Garden, Madame Donaldda being a pleasing Marguerite both in her appearance and in her singing. Signor Carpi as Faust was nervous, so that we must wait for a better opportunity before judging him. Signor Sammarco's impersonation of Valentine was impressive. The performance was under the direction of Mr. Percy Pitt.

'Rigoletto' was the opera in which, if we mistake not, Fräulein Selma Kurz made a successful début here two or three seasons ago, but on Monday, when she reappeared, her voice was less brilliant; this may, however, have been due to a cold. There was a new conductor, Signor Panizza, who created a very favourable impression.

An excellent cast for 'La Tosca' last Thursday week accounts for an interesting performance. Madame Giachetti as Tosca again proved herself a great actress, and this naturally helped one to forget that

the quality of her high notes is not always pleasant. Signor Caruso, the Cavaradossi, was in splendid voice. Signor Scotti played his usual rôle of Scarpia with dramatic power. Signor Campanini conducted.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—*Elijah.*

A FESTIVAL performance of 'Elijah' was given in the Grand Transept of the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon, and attracted a very large audience. It is well to be sometimes reminded of the fact that Mendelssohn's music still possesses magnetic power. There was no real sympathy between him and Berlioz and Liszt, the founders of the modern school of symphonic music, and those who follow in their footsteps are apt to speak somewhat scornfully of the Jewish composer. The principal singers were Miss Agnes Nicholls, Madame Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Charles Santley, who all sang well; Mr. Santley, however, who has appeared at the Palace for over forty years, was the hero of the day. The choir, the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir, together with the London Symphony Orchestra, were 3,500 in number, and this fine body of singers and instrumentalists was under the able and vigorous direction of Dr. F. H. Cowen. The performance was marred by constant applause. In the concert-room it is disturbing, and still more so in opera and oratorio; while in the latter it is unseemly, and generally out of keeping with the spirit of the words. The public has learnt not to applaud during the performance of a music-drama, and it is now becoming the rule to keep silent during the brief pause between the movements of a symphony or sonata; this, therefore, could be done in oratorio.

Joachim Committee Concerts.

THE first of the Joachim Committee Concerts took place on Monday afternoon at Bechstein Hall, but, as announced last week, without Dr. Joachim. His forced absence must have caused great disappointment. Prof. Carl Halir, the present leader, is an able player and an accomplished musician, and the renderings of the music were in many ways excellent. But in Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2, and again in Mozart's delightful Divertimento in E flat for violin, viola, and violoncello, there were not the freshness, charm, and eighteenth-century light-heartedness which are such prominent features when Dr. Joachim interprets the music of those old masters. It was in Beethoven's Quartet in C, Op. 59, No. 3, that Messrs. Halir, Klingler, Wirth, and Hausmann were heard at their best.

The second concert was given at Queen's Hall. At the head of the programme stood Mozart's Serenade in C minor for two oboes, two clarinets, two horns, and two bassoons, the performers being Messrs. W. M. Malsch and E. W. Davies, M. Gomez and G. Anderson, A. Borsdorff and

H. Vandermeerschen, and E. F. and W. James. In this delightful work the varied and delicate tone-colouring shows the sure hand of a master. Schumann's Quintet in E flat, with Miss Fanny Davies at the pianoforte, was admirably rendered. The programme ended with Beethoven's Septet, composed just over one hundred and seven years ago, yet still fresh and lovely.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*M. Paderewski's Recital.*

M. PADEREWSKI made a successful re-appearance in London, after an absence of four and a half years, at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. At the head of the programme stood his new Variations and Fugue on an Original Theme. The workmanship is remarkably effective, and the variations, while clever, are laudably free from extravagance. The fugue is dignified and striking. An admirable performance of the work was given by the composer. M. Paderewski followed on with a poetical and restrained interpretation of Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, conspicuously displaying the beauty of his touch. Afterwards came Liszt's long and unequal Sonata in B minor, which was given in masterly style. With a Chopin selection, including several Études, the Berceuse, a Nocturne, and a Valse, the pianist charmed his audience. And of course there were several encores.

A Dictionary of Foreign Musical Terms and Handbook of Orchestral Instruments. By Tom S. Wotton. (Breitkopf & Härtel.)

—Certain foreign terms and their meanings are to be found in the Grove, Mendel, and Riemann dictionaries, also in Prof. Niecks's useful 'Dictionary of Musical Terms'; but in the work before us not only every foreign term in general use at the present day is probably included, but even obsolete terms, if found in scores of old works "which are still living." Some of the descriptions of orchestral instruments contain interesting details. Under 'Double-bass,' for instance, a statement is quoted from Koch's 'Musikalisches Lexikon,' 1802, with respect to the frequent lowering of the E string one or even two semitones, which leads one to think that the low C written by Beethoven in his C minor Symphony may actually have been played in his time. Under 'Horn' and 'Kettle Drum' also there are valuable comments. "Additional accompaniments" are said to be used "for the filling-in of the figured bass," but it should read "of figured or unfigured bass." So excellent a work is sure to reach a second edition.

English Songs of the Georgian Period: a Collection of 200 Songs. Edited and arranged with Pianoforte Accompaniments by Alfred Moffat, and supplemented with Historical Notes by Frank Kidson. (Bayley & Ferguson.)—There is an increasing interest in old music, and this arises to some considerable extent from the complexities of rhythm and harmony in which modern composers largely indulge. Such things are not to be despised, but when they override melody, or are simply introduced to hide a composer's lack of that heaven-born gift, they become wearisome. The volume before us contains about two hundred

"specimens of English songs of the period 1760-1820," which, with the exception of about a dozen, have lain undisturbed in old song-books and volumes of sheet music "since the time when their original singers ceased to warble." In the index of composers we find Arne, Dibdin, Hook, and Shield largely represented, and within the period mentioned they are without doubt the best known. There are other names less familiar, but the few specimens given of their music well justify its revival, as, for instance, 'The Cuckoo' by Margaret Carson, or 'The Reproach' by George Munro, a song, by the way, which belongs to an earlier period than the one mentioned above, but none the less is welcome. The very names of Messrs. Alfred Moffat and Frank Kidson are guarantees that the accompaniments are excellent and the historical notes trustworthy.

Musical Gossip.

At Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's second Modern English Chamber Concert his Quintet (No. 2), Op. 46, for pianoforte and strings, was performed in London for the first time. There is clever writing in it, and there are also themes of distinction, such as the beautiful one with which the Adagio opens; but there is no one movement which works gradually up to a climax, thus not only sustaining, but even increasing the interest of the listener. The composer is often evidently trying hard not to be commonplace, but the effort generally ends in his being artificial, and at times extravagant. But with all his faults he possesses talent.

M. SVEN SCHOLLANDER gave an interesting song-recital at Bechstein Hall, yesterday week. He sang Swedish folk-songs, Neapolitan canzone, and some popular French songs with skill and taste, accompanying himself on an old Swedish lute.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS at Queen's Hall will begin on Saturday, August 17th, and continue for ten weeks. The Queen's Hall Orchestra will, as usual, be under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood.

M. YSAVE, after an absence of three years, will make a reappearance at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert on November 30th. He will also give two violin recitals in the same hall on December 4th and 11th.

AT the Gloucester Festival (September 8th-13th) will be produced 'Christ in the Wilderness,' evidently one of the parts of a work bearing the title 'Christus,' by Mr. Granville Bantock, the Orchestral Interlude of which was produced at Hereford in 1903. Dr. F. H. Cowen has promised a short orchestral work for the miscellaneous concert in the Shire Hall. Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Charles Stanford were asked to write new works, but found themselves unable to accept the invitation.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues.	Joachim Committee Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Mr. Reginald Somerville's Vocal Recital, 2, Eolian Hall.
Thurs.	Miss Matilde Verne's Pianoforte Recital, 2.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Miss Matilde Verne's Vocal Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
Sat.	Truslow's Trio, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Sun.	Urgel's String Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Miss Alda and Mr. Birnbaum's Vocal and Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Miss Irene St. Clair's Concert, 3, Eolian Hall.
Wed.	Miss Forsyth's Vocal Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
Thurs.	Miss Forsyth's Vocal Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
Fri.	Miss Phyllis Gotsch's Recital of Piano, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Sat.	Miss Tilly Koenen's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Sun.	Miss Elizabeth Dodge's Song Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
Mon.	Joachim Committee Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Mr. Reginald Somerville's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Mr. Wilhelm Gans's Concert, 2, Eolian Hall.
Thurs.	Miss G. Herd's Vocal Recital, Steinway Hall.
Fri.	Urgel's String Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
Sat.	Misses Amy Evans and G. Mason's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
Sun.	Mr. and Mrs. A. Mann's Concert, 8, Eolian Hall.
Mon.	Miss Mabel Dailey's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Miss M. Tillicard's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.

FRI.— Miss Stella Ritchie's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.— Upsala Students' Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
MADAME CLARA BUTT AND MR. KENNERLEY RUMFORD'S CONCERT, 2.45, Albert Hall.
— Joachim Committee Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

VAUDEVILLE.—*Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.*
By Sir F. C. Burnand.

OF all our institutions our stage is the most conservative. Gradually, thanks largely to the Court management, reform is making insidious advance even in the theatre; but it can still be truly said of the bulk of our playwrights that they never bring an idea before the footlights till it has become a commonplace of current thought, never tackle a "problem" till it has grown almost too hackneyed to be used in fiction. And just as the English playhouse is inhospitable towards anything which bears the marks of intellectual change, so is it loyal in its attachment to the customary forms of the drama. Every now and then there comes a time when one of these forms—popular melodrama, for instance, or conventional farce—seems to have been ridiculed out of existence. But surely enough, just as we are beginning to note the disappearance of the old-fashioned thing, it springs up once more with renewed vitality; and our playgoing public, which has perhaps been forced for a while to exercise its brains, welcomes the familiar form as enthusiastically as though it were a long-lost friend. How many times, for instance, has it not been asserted of late years that melodrama was dead, or at least dead in so far as our West-End theatres are concerned? Yet melodrama at this very moment is drawing crowded audiences to the Lyceum. And if ever there was another type of play which might seem to have exhausted its vogue, it is surely that machine-made sort of farce in which a husband is discovered by his wife in a ludicrously compromising situation, and the fun turns on stock situations, clichés, and oft-repeated catch-phrases. Yet only last Tuesday evening a farce of this kind, and not even a new piece,

'Mrs. Ponderbury's Past,' one of Sir Francis Burnand's compositions, was greeted at the Vaudeville, the old home of farce, with heartier laughter than ever it won on its original production a dozen years ago.

What is the explanation? Mainly, no doubt, that our theatrical audiences like to laugh without being obliged to think, and have seen so little lately of the once hackneyed Vaudeville school of farce that even an old specimen has come to have an aspect of novelty. Partly, too, that Sir Francis Burnand in 'Mrs. Ponderbury's Past' has succeeded in giving that delightful comedian Mr. Charles Hawtrey what other playwrights with whom he has been recently associated have failed to give him—a part that suits his idiosyncrasy. It is the very inappropriateness of the character which makes Mr. Ponderbury, as represented by Mr. Hawtrey,

truly droll. To see Mr. Hawtrey, so long the flirt, the deceiving husband, the glib liar *par excellence* of our stage, reduced to figuring as the meek and obedient slave of an overbearing wife is to obtain the pleasure of the unexpected. The actor, too, with his soft and almost languid tones, his bland, half-tired manner, his scrupulously suppressed sense of humour, plays with such naturalness as accentuates the joke. He is well supported. Miss Marie Illington has made a name for herself in several pieces as a virago, and her Mrs. Ponderbury does not belie her reputation. But the most interesting piece of acting at the Vaudeville, apart from Mr. Hawtrey's, is that of Miss Billie Burke. Cast for Miss Lottie Venne's old part of the music-hall siren, this young recruit from musical extravaganza shows such unaffectedness and ease, yet such archness and charm, as to convert what is almost a caricature into a conceivable and fascinating person. Miss Burke has temperament as well as youth, and may well go far in her new career.

Where Shakespeare set his Stage. By Elise Lathrop. Decorations by G. W. Hood. (Werner Laurie.)—The plan of this clearly printed, prettily illustrated volume, in the words of the author, is

"to discover the exact period at which the action of each drama might have taken place.....the personal appearance and general characteristics of the chief personages.....and the localities in the widely different countries in which Shakespeare set his stage.....What the best authorities believe to have been the sources from which these works were derived, when they were not entirely original, are also mentioned."

The author thus treats twelve plays, in a manner suitable enough to prepare herself to witness their performance, or to instruct her friends or herself how to begin to study them, and has produced a pleasantly written book which may attract the young. But there is nothing in it for the student, and little in it to warrant publication in the already overcrowded field of Shakespearean literature. Most people who read Shakespeare note for themselves where the successive scenes are laid; most people, in these days of omnivorous reading, know something of the characters introduced; and many people have travelled further than ever Shakespeare did. The author does not claim to make critical comments, but she should have taken more trouble to work out her conception, which, in its way, might have been made of real use.

As to "the sources from which Shakespeare may have derived his inspiration for 'Julius Caesar,' Peck's 'Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell' mention a Latin play on the same subject dated 1582; Stephen Gosson, an English play entitled 'The History of Caesar and Pompey'; William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Sterline, wrote a tragedy on the 'Life of Julius Caesar'; but there is no reference to Plutarch's 'Lives,' except in support of some of the author's remarks. The character of Julius Caesar presented to us, and the description of Rome, suggest a guide-book. 'Antony and Cleopatra' follows, as consecutive in historical action; then with a leap the author reaches 'Romeo and Juliet,' gravely attempts to decide whether the "Verona" should be dated at the time of the lovers or of the poet, and describes the modern appearance of the house assigned by tradition to Juliet.

The remarks on 'The Taming of the Shrew' are not only "not critical"—they are incorrect; and when we are led to 'The Merchant of Venice,' though the description of the city is fairly accurate, that of source, plot, and characters is unsatisfactory. The attempt to prove in which "seaport town in Cyprus" Desdemona died leads to discussions which would never have troubled Shakespeare. When the author brings us back to Scotland and 'Macbeth,' she is even less happy: kings, castles, and context are plunged in "confusion worse confounded." The remaining conversations on 'Hamlet,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and 'Richard III.' recall Pope's lines:—

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Puerian spring.

Reprints of the Malone Society.—First Year: *Johan the Evangelist*; *Wealth and Health*; *The Battle of Alcazar*; *Orlando Furioso*.—We hope that this handsome set of reprints, which revives the best traditions of the older printing-clubs, will be the means of adding many members to the recently founded Malone Society. The volumes will attract the serious student, and tempt the most fastidious collector. The object of the Society is to supply faithful reprints of old plays and illustrative documents, mostly of the Tudor period. The duties of the editors appear to have been strictly defined. On the back of each title-page we read the simple sentence: "This reprint of — has been prepared by the General Editor and checked by —." A bibliographical note of two or three pages follows, and then the General Editor and his Checker retire, and *Saint Johan* and his reader are left undisturbed.

This editorial modesty leaves little to the reviewer beyond the privilege of adding his testimony to the accuracy of the texts. These may be accepted with the utmost confidence, for Mr. W. W. Greg, who has prepared the four volumes, and Messrs. Arundell Esdaile, Percy Simpson, Frank Sidgwick, and Robert McKerrow, who have played, in turn, the rôle of "Checker," require no certificate of competence in a task of this kind. Some frivolous people have thought that they insist too solemnly on the importance of misprints, turned letters, and broken type.

The play of 'Johan the Evangelist' and the interlude of 'Wealth and Health' are printed from the unique copies discovered in Ireland in 1906, and now in the British Museum. 'The Battle of Alcazar' follows the Bodleian copy, and has been collated with the British Museum and Dyce copies; and Greene's 'Orlando' is reprinted from the British Museum copy of the quarto of 1594. The collotype reproduction of titles and specimen pages is excellent. We offer the suggestion that in future each issue by the Society be numbered or dated. This will make reference easy, and be useful in the arrangement of the long set which will soon fill our shelves, if the promise of an annual volume for every twenty-five members be fulfilled.

Recently Recovered "Lost" Tudor Plays, with some Others. Edited by John S. Farmer. (Early English Drama Society.)—We had intended to refer to the series to which this volume is the latest addition when it was completed, but a note on the present volume, suggested by an editorial remark in the Preface, may be useful at this time. Two of the three "Lost Tudor Plays," viz., 'John the Evangelist' and 'Wealth and Health,' have appeared in the reprints of the Malone Society, as noted

above. Apropos of these plays, Mr. Farmer writes:—

"It is my good fortune in the present volume to be the first to make the three 'lost' plays available to scholars. The greatest care has been taken to furnish a faithful rendering of the original texts; these have been set from rotary-bromide photographs of the unique copies now in national custody."

The claim of priority is not important, but we think it right to state that we received this volume six weeks after the arrival of the Malone reprints, and that the editorial notes in the latter are dated "Dec., 1906." Further, the reference to the preparation of "copy" from photographs is misleading, and that to the requirements of scholars somewhat gratuitous. We give the opening lines of 'Johan the Evangelist' according to each reprint:—

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

*Domine, ante te omne desiderium meum,
Et a te gemitus meus non est absconditus.
The sweetest life, Sovereign, in this world with some
Is to have meditation of our Lord Jesus,
Very contemplative God worshipped thus,
Bethinking in the soul without any speche.*

'Lost Tudor Plays,' p. 351.

Saint Johan the Evangelist.

*Domine ante te omne desiderium meum
Et gemitus meus non est absconditus
The sweetest life souerain in this world w^t som
Is to haue meditacion of our lorde Iesus
Very contemplatiue god/worshipped thus
Bethynkyng in the soule/without any speche.*

Malone Reprint.

We do not discuss the unnecessary question of the claim of each text upon "scholars": our purpose is to point out that Mr. Farmer's reference to rotary-bromide negatives is open to serious misconstruction. Modernization and fresh punctuation do not account for all the differences between the rival texts.

ERRATUM.—P. 722, col. 1, line 2, for "Virgilian" read *Ovidian*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. B.—N. C.—W. F. P.—R. V. L.—A. K.—W. L. P.—Received.

A. W. P.—F. L.—A. H. K.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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